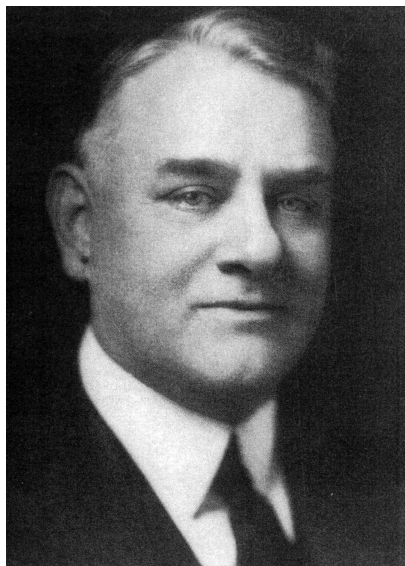


MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 40

JULY, 2015

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



*Henry W. Kiel
1871-1942
Mayor
1913-1925*

| | | |
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MissouriNumismaticSociety.org

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CURRENT OFFICERS

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| Show Bourse Chairman | Sid Nusbaum |
| Youth Leader | Wesley Jenkins |

PUBLICATIONS

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Editor | Christopher Sutter |
| Monthly Newsletter | Kathy Skelton |
| Printing | Murray Print Shop |

President's Message

*By
Chris Sutter*

Welcome to the 55th Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society (MNS). We hope you are enjoying your time here and are finding some exciting new items for your collection.

One of this year's highlights is the speaker for our General Membership Meeting: Joe Boling. Joe will speak on the "Cheshire Faker". Joe is an expert in counterfeit currency. He writes a column in "Paper Money", the bimonthly magazine of the Society of Paper Money Collectors. Joe gave this presentation at the 2015 Memphis International Paper Money Show and the ANA Summer Seminar.

Our auction will be conducted by Scotsman Auction. "The Midwest Summer Sale 2015" will be held on Friday night. Highlighting the auction, in my opinion, will be: 1794 Head of 1794 S-63 NCG VF-25 Large Cent, 2 1909-S VDB Lincoln Cents PCGS MS-65RB, 2 1901-S Barber Quarters (PCGS VG-8, PCGS F) and an 1836 Gobrecht Dollar J-60 NCG F-15. Numerous other collector oriented lots will also be offered.

Our Show Chairman, Sid Nusbaum, had to overcome numerous obstacles to put this year's show together. While I do not want to dwell on these obstacles I want to say "Thank-you" to Sid, and Jenny, for persevering and creating the wonderful show we are enjoying! If you ever had the opportunity to go behind the scenes and see exactly what Sid does for this show you would be amazed. And he does this as a volunteer! The MNS does not operate like the other large shows. Most of our help is volunteered.

Another of the Show's highlights is our exhibit area, coordinated by Kathy Skeleton. These exhibits are provided by MNS members for your enjoyment. Kathy did a great job setting up these exhibits due to space limitations and the exhibitors should be thanked for taking the time to create the exhibits. One popular exhibit repeated from last year is Jerry Rowe's "Digging 101". "Digging 101" addresses coin shooting (metal detecting). Jerry will stay with his exhibit and speak with you about the items he has found.

Our highlight for the past year was obtaining Federal 501(c)3 status and a Missouri Sales Tax exemption. Kathy and Joel worked hard to secure these statuses.

I hope you take advantage of our offer to join the MNS. We meet once a month and have done so since 1938! Our meeting consists of a short business portion followed by a member presented education topic and a numismatic auction. Please see the last page of this Journal for the location, dates and presentations for the next year.

Thanks for attending our Show.

88 Million Dollar Token

By

Ronald Horstman

Numismatist and Financial Historian



Henry W. Kiel
1871-1942
Mayor
1913-1925

In the year 1923, the city of St. Louis passed its largest-ever bond issue of \$87.4 million dollars; later rounded off to 88 million. Spearheading the effort was Mayor Henry W. Kiel. Being a native of St. Louis, he learned the trade of bricklaying from his father and went on to become the president of Kiel and Daves Contracting Company. As mayor, he gathered support for a bond issue, which encompassed 12 million dollars for expansion of the waterworks, 11 million dollars to enclose the River des Peres (mainly in Forest Park), 14 million to complete street paving and construction of the Civil Courts building, the Soldiers Memorial and the Opera House/Auditorium. In the course of construction many derelict buildings were torn down and a green space from Union Station to the new court house was established.

Kiel, a Republican, was elected in 1913 and was the first mayor to serve three-four year terms after which he chose to return to the private sector. He later served as president of the St. Louis Police Board.

Some of the projects Kiel worked for were not completed until after he left office. The auditorium was completed in 1934, costing \$6 million and ended up being named the Kiel Auditorium and Opera House.

Henry Kiel died in November, 1942 at the age of 71 and is interred in a mausoleum at Oak Grove Cemetery in St. Louis County.



Kiel Auditorium and Opera House
Now Peabody Opera House and
Scottrade Center

This token remains part of the city's greatest period of improvement.



1.375 35mm Brass Plated



*3 pound bronze key to
the city of St. Louis*

Do you own this rarity?



Produced in 1963 this counter stamp of an Austrian Maria Theresia Thaler commemorated the 25th Anniversary of the existence of the Missouri Numismatic Society. It was given to current members. 457 counter stamps were made, with 200 estimated to survive.

According to Q. David Bowers Universal Rarity Scale this counter stamp would yield URS-9 (125 -249).

Three examples appeared in Auction #104 held in 2013 by Fruhwald Munzen Und Medaillen. Two of the lots had the description of “thaler 1780, mit Gegenstempel der Numismatischen Gesellschaft Missouri” while the third was “thaler 1780 Missouri Numismatic Society”. The auction estimate was € 200 – € 250.

2015 Wooden Dollar

This year’s wooden dollar commemorates the 250th Anniversary of the Sons of Liberty and the 150th Anniversary of the Three Cent Nickel.

The Sons of Liberty was an organization of American colonists that was created in the Thirteen American Colonies. The secret society was formed to protect the rights of the colonists and to fight taxation by the British government. They are best known for undertaking the Boston Tea Party in 1773 in reaction to new taxes. Britain responded with the Intolerable Acts, leading to a counter-mobilization by the Patriots.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.



Two Great Men of History: Washington & Rizal A Comparative Study

BY

JUAN M. CASTRO, M.D., KCR

INTRODUCTION:

The idea of this study came about after I saw a large 3 inch masonic medal of George Washington from a bourse dealer and numismatic collector from Western Missouri during the 54th Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society held at the St. Charles Convention Center, St. Charles, Missouri on July 17-19, 2014. The chance of bringing up two great men of history, General and US President George Washington and Dr. Jose P. Rizal, Filipino Hero and Martyr, into the 21st century may be a worthwhile project and mental exercise. First of all, they were both freemasons and were called father of their countries, the United States of America and the Philippines. With this in mind, the medal was purchased on July 18, 2014 and further research ensued. Another similar medal but of different date and commemoration was discovered and acquired on August 10, 2014. It was the 1776-1976 Masonic George Washington Bicentennial Commemorative Medal.

On the part of Rizal, a search was made depicting him as a nationalist, leader of men and designations such as father of a nation, of nationalism, of the Filipinos, etc. The product of this search resulted in an article with the title of “Jose P. Rizal – Father of the Philippines”, finished on January 1, 2015 and submitted for publication to the Filipino American Historical Society Bulletin of Springfield, Illinois under Editor Sir Vigilio Pilapil, M.D., KGOR. The author felt the necessity of this article before proceeding with the comparative studies. There were many that considered both great men as fathers of their country.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799):

He was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia on the Potomac River area on February 22, 1732 to an affluent family with large land holdings. After his father died, when he was eleven, he was not sent to school like his other brothers were, instead, he was taught by his elder half-brother, Lawrence and private tutors. He was a major, then Lt. Colonel in the Virginia Militia which fought in the French and Indian Wars. He became the leader of the Continental Army as Commander in Chief, during the American Revolution against the England, which was finally defeated and peace declared on September 3, 1783. In 1787, he was elected President of the Philadelphia Convention, and subsequently and unanimously elected President of the United States in 1789 and again in 1792. He was always there when needed. He retired to Mount Vernon, developed a throat infection and died of pneumonia in 1799.

Washington is called the Father of the United States of America because of his position as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army in the American Revolution which won the war against the British resulting in the independence of the country, as president of the first Philadelphia Convention and as the first president of the America. In other words, he played the central and critical role in the founding of the country and deserves credit for what it is today.

JOSE P. RIZAL (1861-1896):

Dr. Jose Protacio Alonso Mercado Rizal, a genius, polymath, polyglot, physician, ophthalmologist, was born on June 19, 1861 to an “*Illustrado*” family in Calamba, Laguna, Philippines by the Laguna de Bay Lake and Mt. Makiling. He was well educated first by his mother, private tutors and local primary schools, then Ateneo Municipal de Manila where he got a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1872 to 1877, a Surveyor’s title in 1878, University of Santo Tomas for medical studies in 1877 to 1882, Universidad Central de Madrid where he got his Licentiate in Medicine in 1884, Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters in 1885. He also finished a full year of the course of Doctor of Medicine from the same school in 1885 but did not get the MD because he left for Paris, France and Heidelberg, Germany for his post graduate studies and training in ophthalmology. He managed to take courses in languages with diplomas and fine arts.

He has shown his nationalistic sentiments and leadership in early childhood as revealed in his writings and poems and continued in Europe in the propaganda movements and in many of his lectures, speeches and writings, of contributed articles and books, particularly the “*Noli Me Tangere*”, “*El Filibusterismo*” and edition of the “*Sucesos de la Islas Filipinas*”. He showed his gift of leadership when he became a class “*Emperor*” at Ateneo, Chief *Companierismo* at UST, leader of the *Kidlat* and *Indios Bravos*, “*Redencion de los Malayos*” and an International Association of Filipinologists in Paris, France and again in Spain as honorary president of the *La Solidaridad* and propaganda movement and the title of “*Responsable*”. His “*Noli*” opened the door for the movement of nationalism, his “*Fili*”, the idea of arm conflict to gain Filipino freedom and independence and finally, his martyrdom by a Spanish firing squad inspired the armed revolt and ultimate freedom and independence of the Filipino people and nation.

He had no fear nor showed cowardice in facing the enemy in spite of definite warnings and danger to his own life. He wanted to be where the fight exits. In the end, at an early age of thirty five years, he was consumed by the Spanish authority in Manila by a firing squad at Bagumbayan (now Luneta, Rizal Park) on December 30, 1896. Despite the clamor and outcry of the pro-Spanish crowd with slogans such as “*Death to the Traitor*” “*Long Live Spain*”, the man, Dr. Jose P. Rizal, became a revered martyr and greatest Filipino Hero ever, “*The Father of the Philippines*”.

COMPARATIVE OPINION/COMMENT:

Mr. George Washington and Dr. Jose Rizal are both great men and heroes and considered Father of their countries. There is no question on the former, but with Dr. Rizal, there might be some disclaimer. They were both master masons.

Washington was initiated as a mason in 1752 at the age of twenty and declared a master mason of the Masonic Lodge No. 4, Fredericksburg, Virginia the following year. He was elected the first worshipful master of the Alexandria Lodge No. 22 in 1788. Rizal became a mason as “Dimasalang” of the Acacia Lodge, Madrid in 1883, as master mason of the Logia Solidaridad 53, Madrid in 1890 and honored as Worshipful Master of the Nilad Lodge, Manila in 1892. He had affiliation with a lodge in France, possibly in England and Germany. He visited lodges in New York. He was known as an international mason. They were both leaders of men, but Rizal never got the height that Washington attained in his lifetime, but was acclaimed for his mastery in writing and his profession as a physician and an ophthalmologist. Washington was a military commander, chief of the continental army which liberated his country from the rule of the British and played the vital role in getting its independence; whereas Rizal leaned towards non-violent means, such peaceful reforms and propagandas and education to free his people from injustice and bondage. An article by Raymond S. Fajardo, edited by Fred Lamar Pearson “Dimasalang: The Masonic Life of Dr. Jose Rizal” in the Heredon Archive, Volume 7, 1998 revealed a statement that Rizal is the “George Washington of Philippine Independence. Imagine, in a way, Rizal born 129 years later, followed the footsteps of the great American Hero, George Washington. Rizal collection of books included the History of American Presidents.

ILLUSTRATIONS:



Fig. 1: Washington Freedom



Fig. 2: WF Medal, Reverse



Fig. 3: Washington at Prayer



Fig. 4: WP Medal, Reverse



Fig. 5: Washington as a Mason



Fig. 6: Rizal as a Mason



Fig. 7: Rizal Medal, PNAS



Fig. 8: RM, PNAS, Reverse



Fig. 9: Tolentino's Rizal Bronze

DESCRIPTIONS:

Fig. 1 & 2: Bronze Medal – Obverse, “George Washington at Prayer” “Freedom Foundation” “Valley Forge”. Reverse, “Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania” “Virtute Sillentio Amore”, head figure in middle. Weight: 228 grams, Diameter: 155 mm. Ridge: smooth with inscription “Metallic Art Co. NY. Bronze” 3.5-5.0mm width, Circa 1935 (?). This masonic medal was purchased from a dealer of Western Missouri during the Missouri Numismatic Society Annual Coin show held at the St. Charles Convention Center, MO on July 17-19, 2014. It depicted a uniformed General George Washington kneeling on his left knee with clasped hands and sword by his side, at prayer. This took place in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania on December 17, 1777. However, there were statements against the veracity of the event. The medal appears to be a masonic commemorative medal for the lodge of Pennsylvania. This medal inspired me to compare Washington with Rizal.

Fig. 3 & 4: Bronze Masonic Medal c. 1976, Obverse, inscription “George Washington at Prayer” “1776-1976”; Reverse, inscription “John L. McCain American 1976 Bicentennial” “R.W. Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania” Center is the triangle with animated sun and rays. Weight: 285 grams, Diameter: 155 mm, Thickness: 4-8 mm. Rim: smooth, inscribed “Metallic Art Co. Dranbury, Conn.” This medal depicts another masonic commemorative event of the Bicentennial celebration of the American Independence 1776-1976 with John L. McCain (1916-2006), a worshipful master mason of Pittsburgh Milnor Lodge No. 287. It also served as a token coin honoring the presidential candidate/ senator, John S. McCain III.

Fig. 5: Full length picture of President George Washington in Master Mason attire with a trowel on the right hand, the continental flag on the left and the capitol on the right, probably made during his term of office as President (1789-1797).

Fig. 6: Original Oil portrait of Rizal in Master Mason attire, c. 1947 by Roman Faustino (1877-1960), Filipino (Cavite) artist. It is on canvas measuring 36x24” and signed lower left, “R. Faustino, discipulo de J. Luna, 1947. When purchased in Manila in 2012, identity of the artist was not clearly definable. It took two years during research on Rizal at the Missouri Library on Skinker Blvd. True identity of the artist was established. Mr. Faustino exhibited two items at the 1904 St. Louis World’s Fair at the same time Rizal’s sculpture of Fr. Guerrico won a gold medal. The image of the portrait is a live picture of Rizal, but when it was taken is undetermined at present. Was it taken at the time he was honored by the Nilad Lodge in Manila in 1892? Faustino at that time was a student of Juan Luna and won medals for his exhibits. Two photos of Filipino Master Masons are being evaluated for comparison with the oil portrait. Definite identification of the attires of the portrait and the Filipino Masons may hold the answer to the actual date of the image in the oil portrait.

Fig. 7-8: Bronze Medal, Rizal, 1955, Commemorative Philippine Numismatic Antiquarian Society (PNAS) honoring Rizal on his 55th Martyrdom (December 30, 1896, Bagumbayan, Manila). Obverse, inscription “55th Anniversary” “Patriot and Martyr” “December 30” “1896-1951” “Dr. Jose Rizal”, center: head of Rizal facing left. Reverse: “Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society” “Inaug. March 16, 1929”, center: PNAS Seal.

Fig. 9: Tolentino’s Bronze Sculpture of Rizal c. 1961. This 12 inch bronze sculpture was created by Guillermo Tolentino (1890-1976), national Artist of the Philippines, for the birth centennial celebration of Dr. Jose P. Rizal, National Hero and Martyr (1861-1961). It is signed and dated on the right and left lower sides and showed Rizal facing right.

REFERENCES:

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2. R. Liongson/ S. P. Colmenares, Jr., Editors, Jose Rizal’s Legacy and Nation Building ed. 2013.
3. J. M. Castro, Dr. Jose P. Rizal – Father of the Philippines, 2015, Filipino American Historical Society Bulletin, in press.
4. ‘ditto’, Dr. Jose P. Rizal and the Freemasonry, Missouri Journal of Numismatics, Volume 35, July 2010.
5. “ditto”, Dr. Jose P. Rizal: New Art Acquisition, MJON, Volume 37, July 2012.
6. F. G. Castro, Authenticity of Rizal’s Veneration, 1970, pamphlet.
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8. Leon Ma. Guerrero, The First Filipino, Ed. 2007, book.
9. Sergio Osmania, Rizal as the Father of Filipino Nationalism, December 30, 1939, Manila Bureau of Printing, 1941, Pamphlet.
10. R. S. Fajardo, Dimasalang: The Masonic Life of Dr. Jose Rizal, 1998, Book.
11. S. P. Colmenares, letter, personal communication, January 13, 2015.
12. Internet Resources.

Numismatic Quiz

By
Carl J. Garrison

1. Which of these cents, in one year, were made out of zinc-coated steel?
 - a. Large Cents
 - b. Flying Eagle Cents
 - c. Indian Head Cents
 - d. Lincoln Cents.
2. Which of these coins did the U.S. Mint NOT make?
 - a. Half Cents
 - b. Two Cent Pieces
 - c. Pennies
 - d. Half Dimes.
3. Which coin was given the nick-name of “Two Bits”?
 - a. Two Cent Piece
 - b. Dime
 - c. Quarter
 - d. Half Dollar.
4. Which of these dollars were mistaken for quarters?
 - a. Eisenhower
 - b. Susan B. Anthony
 - c. Sacagawea
 - d. Peace.
5. What was the smallest denomination coin made for U.S. circulation?
 - a. Quarter Cent
 - b. Half Cent
 - c. Small Cent
 - d. Large Cent.
6. Which of these nickel five cent pieces were gold plated and passed off in public as five dollar gold pieces?
 - a. Shield Nickels
 - b. Liberty Head (V) Nickels
 - c. Buffalo (Indian Head) Nickels
 - d. Jefferson Nickels.
7. What were the last U.S. circulation coins to NOT have “In God We Trust” on them?
 - a. Buffalo (Indian Head) Nickels
 - b. Lincoln Wheat Cents
 - c. Indian Head Cents
 - d. Mercury Dimes.

8. Which gold coins are referred to as Quarter Eagles?
 - a. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollar gold pieces
 - b. 5 dollar gold pieces
 - c. 10 dollar gold pieces
 - d. 20 dollar gold pieces.
9. Which circulating U.S. coin has Franklin D. Roosevelt on the obverse (front) of it?
 - a. Cent
 - b. Nickel
 - c. Dime
 - d. None of these coins.
10. Which circulating coins were referred to as “trimes”?
 - a. Three Dollar Gold Pieces
 - b. Nickel Three Cent Pieces
 - c. Half Dimes
 - d. Silver Three Cent Pieces.

Answers on Page 59

Twenty Year Index to the Missouri Journal of Numismatics 1996 - 2015

By
C. Joseph Sutter

In Volume 20 of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics, July 1995, an index of the first twenty years of articles was provided. This article will continue the index for the following twenty years and update some of the information concerning the Journal that was documented.

In 1995 then Journal editor Michael Pfefferkorn wrote:

“The Missouri Journal of Numismatics began as an experiment with the 1975 program for the Missouri Numismatic Society’s annual coin show. It started as a volunteer effort and has remained so through its twenty (now forty) year history.

“Encouragement of Missouri Numismatic Society members to write is one function of the MJN.

“The first four issues were dated in August (1976-1979) to coincide with the date of the annual coin show where the MJN is distributed free of charge to members and to the public. All later issues are dated July (1980-2015) except for 2008 which is dated August. The early journals were learning experiences for the journal staff and the first issue was not paginated. Page length has varied. The number of pages per volume has been...

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| “12 pages (vol. 1-3) | 36 pages (vol.16) |
| 32 pages (vol. 4-5) | 24 pages (vol. 17-18) |
| 64 pages (vol. 6-13) | 40 pages (vol. 19) |
| 48 pages (vol. 14-15) | 56 pages (vol. 20)” |
| 28 pages (vol. 21, 26, 29-30) | 56 pages (vol. 34) |
| 36 pages (vol. 22) | 64 pages (vol. 35) |
| 40 pages (vol. 23-24, 27) | 60 pages (vol. 36, 38) |
| 24 pages (vol. 25) | 52 pages (vol. 37) |
| 32 pages (vol. 28, 31) | 80 pages (vol. 39) |
| 72 pages (vol. 32) | 76 pages (vol. 40) |
| 48 pages (vol. 33) | |

In the Journal’s forty years of existence it has seen only two editors. The original editor, Michael Pfefferkorn, was the one whose vision, hard work, guidance and inspiration made the Journal what it is today. Michael envisioned the Journal as a place where MNS members could experience the joy of seeing their writing efforts published. He also sought out informative articles that members would not normally see. As the second

editor I tried to continue Michael’s vision and add a few items that hopefully are of value to the readers.

The 1995 index separated the articles into several categories to “make it both useful and accessible”. The categories were...

- Reports and Activities**
- Library Reports, Bibliographies and Book Reviews**
- Coins**
- Currency, Bonds, Stock Certificates, etc.**
- Tokens, Medals and Other Exonumia**
- Reprinted Articles**
- Junior Member Articles**

I will add:

Human Interest

REPORTS AND ACTIVITIES

The MNS President’s / Chairman’s Report

The MNS Chairman’s Report, vol. 1-4, or the MNS Presidents Report, vol. 5-25, or the Presidents Message (vol. 26-40) contains a message to members and visitors to the coin show. In some reports the MNS’ achievements or the list of officers and directors was included.

Chairmen:

| | | |
|---------------------|----------|---------|
| Robert Knowles | vol. 1-3 | 1976-78 |
| Michael Pfefferkorn | vol. 4 | 1979 |

Presidents:

| | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| Roger Munie | vol. 5 | 1980 |
| James Moores | vol. 6-7 | 1981-82 |
| John Foster | vol. 8-9 | 1983-84 |
| Frank Clemens | vol. 10-11 | 1985-86 |
| Barry Faintich | vol. 12-13 | 1987-88 |
| John Bush | vol. 14-17 | 1989-92 |
| David Frank | vol. 18-19 | 1993-94 |
| Jim Watson | vol. 20-23 | 1995-98 |
| Ken Thompson | vol. 24-25 | 1999-2000 |
| Jerry Morgan | vol. 26-30 | 2001-05 |
| Dennis Biersack | vol. 31-33 | 2006-08 |
| Phil Stangler | vol. 34-37 | 2009-12 |
| Mark Hartford | vol. 38-39 | 2013-14 |
| Chris Sutter | vol. 40 | 2015 |

Calendars

Each issue contains a list of upcoming events for several numismatic organizations:

General (FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS):

List of numismatic events in the St. Louis area and for major numismatic organizations.

Ancient Coin Study Group:

The Ancient Coin Study Group was organized in 1980 and co-sponsored by the MNS and the World Coin Club of Missouri. The Journal provides a brief definition of the group, their meeting location and their meeting presentations for the following year.

World Coin Club of Missouri:

The World Coin Club of Missouri's meeting location and their meeting presentations for the following year are listed.

Missouri Numismatic Society

The Missouri Numismatic Society's meeting location and their meeting presentations for the following year are listed.

In vol. 39, the MNS' Young Numismatists presentations were also listed.

Other groups also had an informative paragraph included:

Mercantile Money Museum vol. 11-26, except 18.

Metro-East Numismatic Groups vol. 11-33.

St. Louis Numismatic Association vol. 11-33.

Library Reports, Bibliographies and Book Reviews

Series

Coffee, Guy. “**Bookmarks**” vol. 34, July, 2009. pp. 21-22, vol. 35, July, 2010. p. 38, vol. 36, July, 2011. p. 39, vol. 37, July, 2012. p. 42, vol. 38, July, 2013. p. 52, vol. 39, July, 2014. p. 70, vol. 40, July, 2015. p. 67 [Provides a list of numismatic books.]

----- . “**Popular Coin Websites**” vol. 34, July, 2009. pp. 35-36, vol. 35, July, 2010. p. 35. [Provides a list of numismatic web sites.]

Library Reports

Pfefferkorn, Michael. “**The Missouri Numismatic Library Commentary and Report**” vol. 22, July, 1997. pp. 4-7, vol. 23, July, 1998. pp. 28-37, vol. 24, July, 1999. pp. 28-37. [Listing of prior year library acquisitions. The 1999 list contains selections from the Ruth Hill library]

Miscellaneous

Sutter, C. Joseph. “**Twenty-Year Index to the Missouri Numismatic Journal**” vol. 40, July, 2015. pp. 14-37. [Summarizes the contents of the MNJ 1996-2015.]

Coins

Coins – Ancient and Medieval

Blumenstick, Mark. “**Teesserae in Ancient Rome**” vol. 40, July, 2015. pp. 38-44 [Describes the Roman Teesserae.]

Bunyard, Dale. “**Three Coins from The King James Bible**” vol. 36, July, 2011. pp. 28-30. [Describes three biblical coins. Illustrated with images.]

Calkins, Charles. “**A Coin of Viminacium**” vol. 29, July, 2004. pp. 8-11. [Describes a roman coin of Gordian III minted in Viminacium. Illustrated with images.]

----- . “**A Look at Schillings of the Free Imperial City of Riga**” vol. 38, July, 2013. pp. 35-41. [Describes the schillings of Riga. Illustrated with images.]

----- . “**A Look at Schillings of the Free Imperial City of Riga, Part 2**” vol. 39, July, 2014. pp. 27-45. [Describes the schillings of Riga. Illustrated with images.]

Faintich, Dr. Marshall. “**Astronomismatic Connection between Constantine the Great and Julian II**” vol. 21, July, 1996. pp. 4-7. [Discusses astronomical symbols on the coinage of Constantine the Great and Julian II. Illustrated with drawings.]

Vaughn, Chip and Janis Miller. **“Coins of the Diodochi (The Successors of Alexander the Great)”** vol. 32, July, 2007. pp. 19-25. [Discusses the coins of those that succeeded Alexander the Great. Illustrated with images.]

Vaughn, Chip and Zimmerman, Deaven. **“Early Dated Coins”** vol. 36, July, 2011. pp. 40-43. [Discusses the earliest dated coins. Illustrated with images.]

Vaughn, Chip. **“An Introduction to Identifying Ancient Roman Imperial Coins”** vol. 27, July, 2002. pp. 4-6. [Describes how to read the markings on an ancient roman coin. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“Roman Coins on a Budget”** vol. 29, July, 2004. pp. 16-20. [Describes how to find inexpensive ancient roman coins. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“Ancient Coins with Mythical Animals”** vol. 30, July, 2005. pp. 19-21. [Describes collecting ancient coins with animal images. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“Coins of the Bible”** vol. 31, July, 2006. pp. 11-16. [Describes biblical coinage. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“The Coins of Pontius Pilate, The Most Infamous Man in History”** vol. 33, August, 2008. pp. 32-35. [Discusses the life of Pontius Pilate and his coinage. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“Coins of Julius Caesar”** vol. 34, July, 2009. pp. 46-51. [Discusses the life of Julius Caesar and his coinage. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“The 10,000 coins of Probus”** vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 54-59. [Discusses the life of roman emperor Probus and his coinage. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“Cleopatra The Great”** vol. 37, July, 2012. pp. 25-29. [Discusses the life of Cleopatra and her coinage. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“The Woman Who Ruled the Roman Empire: Ulpia Severina”** vol. 38, July, 2013. pp. 17-18. [Discusses the life of Ulpia Severina and her coinage. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“Coins of the Roman Republic”** vol. 39, July, 2014. pp. 22-26. [Discusses the coins of the Roman Republic. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“Marc Antony’s Legionary Denarii”** vol. 40, July, 2015. pp. 65-66. [Discusses the coins of Marc Antony’s Legionary Denarii.]

Coins – U.S. Colonial Period

Bush, John A. “**Abel Buell’s Connecticut Coppers**” vol. 21, July, 1996. pp. 9-11. [Gives a history of these coins. Illustrated with drawings.]

-----, “**William Wood’s Rosa Americana Coinage**” vol. 22, July, 1997. pp. 11-13. [Gives a history of these coins. Illustrated with images.]

-----, “**Virginia Halfpenny**” vol. 23, July, 1998. pp. 14-15. [Gives a history of these coins. Illustrated with images.]

-----, “**The 1789 Mott Token**” vol. 24, July, 1999. pp. 26-27. [Gives a history of this token. Illustrated with images.]

-----, “**Higley or Granby Copper**” vol. 25, July, 2000. pp. 8-9. [Gives a history of this coin. Illustrated with images.]

-----, “**1787 Nova Eborac Coinage for New York**” vol. 26, July, 2001. pp. 25-26. [Gives a history of this coin. Illustrated with images.]

Lowenbaum, Scott. “**Made for America: A Look at Colonial Coins**” vol. 21, July, 1996. p. 12. [Discusses early colonial money. Illustrated with drawings.]

Coins – U.S.

Anonymous (Chris Sutter). “**United States Mints and Mint Marks**” vol. 27, July, 2002. p. 15. [List of U.S. Mints.]

-----, “**Thinking of Selling Your Coins?**” vol. 27, July, 2002. p. 2. [Provides one dealer’s buying prices in 1947.]

-----, “**Thinking of Selling Your Coins?**” vol. 28, July, 2003. p. 19. [Provides one dealer’s selling prices in 1916.]

-----, “**The rest of the Story...**” vol. 27, July, 2002. p. 25. [Provides the story of Josh Tatum and the racketeer nickel.]

-----, “**Missouri Commemoratives**” vol. 28, July, 2003. p. 10. [Describes Missouri commemorative half dollar.]

-----, “**Missouri Commemoratives**” vol. 31, July, 2006. p. 24. [Describes Missouri commemorative half dollar.]

-----, “**Real or Fake?**” vol. 37, July, 2012. p. 23. [Describes how to authenticate a 1916-D Mercury Dime.]

Bowers, Norman. “**Civil War Coinage**” vol. 36, July, 2011. pp. 45-46. [Discusses coinage used in the Civil War.]

Dwyer, Mike. “**Trade Dollars**” vol. 23, July, 1998. pp. 24-27. [Discusses creation of the trade dollar. Illustrated with images.]

Garrison, Carl. “**Peace Dollars**” vol. 38, July, 2013. pp. 19-22. [Discusses the history of the Peace Dollar. Illustrated with images.]

------. “**Assembling a Morgan Dollar Set**” vol. 39, July, 2014. pp. 7-8. [Suggests a method to build a Morgan dollar type set. Illustrated with images.]

Pfefferkorn, Michael. “**Numismatic Reflections on the Great Depression**” vol. 40, July, 2015. pp. 61-64. [Discusses numismatics in the Great Depression.]

Sutter, C. Joseph. “**Collecting US 2 Cent Pieces**” vol. 25, July, 2000. pp. 3-5. [Discusses history of US 2 cent piece. Illustrated with drawing.]

------. “**New Challenges**” vol. 26, July, 2001. p. 22. [Encourages collecting 2 ½ Dollar Indian gold coins.]

------. “**State Quarters – One Family’s Experience**” vol. 27, July, 2002. pp. 26-27. [Describes a family’s experience with the state quarters.]

------. “**New Challenges**” vol. 28, July, 2003. p. 31. [Encourages collecting Capped Bust Half Dollars.]

------. “**New Challenges**” vol. 29, July, 2004. p. 7. [Encourages collecting Coronet Half Cents.]

------. “**New Challenges**” vol. 30, July, 2005. p. 11. [Encourages collecting Eisenhower Dollars.]

------. “**New Challenges**” vol. 31, July, 2006. p. 20. [Encourages collecting American Silver Eagles.]

------. “**New Challenges**” vol. 32, July, 2007. p. 18. [Encourages collecting platinum Tenth-Ounce American Eagles.]

------. “**New Challenges**” vol. 33, August, 2008. p. 13. [Encourages reviewing and organizing existing collection.]

------. “**New Challenges**” vol. 34, July, 2009. p. 20. [Encourages building a collection based on a topic of interest to the reader.]

-----, **“New Challenges”** vol. 36, July, 2011. p. 49. [Encourages building a type set.]

-----, **“New Challenges”** vol. 38, July, 2013. p. 15. [Encourages obtaining numismatic items of places visited.]

-----, **“New Challenges”** vol. 39, July, 2014. p. 16. [Encourages collecting Braided Hair Large Cents.]

-----, **“New Challenges”** vol. 40, July, 2015. p. 54. [Encourages collecting Commemorative half dollars.]

-----, **“Authenticating the 1932 Washington Quarter”** vol. 28, July, 2003. pp. 24-25. [Steps to follow when authenticating the 1932 quarter. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“Authenticating U.S. Gold”** vol. 29, July, 2004. pp. 21-22. [Discusses how to recognize a counterfeit gold coin. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“1938 Nickels”** vol. 30, July, 2005. pp. 3-6. [Discusses the 1938 Jefferson and Indian Head nickels. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“Collecting Walking Liberty Half Dollars”** vol. 37, July, 2012. pp. 35-38. [Discusses collecting Walking Liberty half Dollars. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“Collecting Winged Liberty Dimes”** vol. 38, July, 2013. pp. 4-7. [Discusses collecting Winged Liberty (Mercury) Dimes. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“Collecting Standing Liberty Quarters”** vol. 39, July, 2014. pp. 46-48. [Discusses collecting Standing Liberty Quarters. Illustrated with images.]

Teague, Clay. **“Proof Sets are Different for 1999”** vol. 24, July, 1999. p. 16. [Describes the 1999 proof set.]

Vaughn, Chip. **“The Story of the Confederate States of America One Cent Coin”** vol. 36, July, 2011. pp. 19-20. [Discusses the 1861 Confederate Cent. Illustrated with images.]

Coins – World

Anonymous (Chris Sutter). **“New Challenges”** vol. 27, July, 2002. p. 27. [Encourages collection of European gold coins.]

-----, **“Do you own this Rarity”** vol. 40, July, 2015. p. 5. [Presents the rarity of the MNS counter stamped Maria Theresa thaler.]

- Anderson, Joel. **“Congo Coins”** vol. 37, July, 2012. pp. 15-17. [Discusses the coinage of the Congo.]
- Bowers, Norman. **“Roll – Bi-Metallic Coins”** vol. 32, July, 2007. pp. 7-9. [Describes the new bi-metallic coinage.]
- , **“The EURO After 8 Years”** vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 46-48.
[Describes the usage of the euro.]
- Moore, Jim. **“A Silver Medallic Tribute to MNS’ 25th Anniversary”** vol. 36, July, 2011. pp. 16-18. [Discusses the MNS overstrike of the Marie Theresa thaler. Illustrated with images.]
- Pfefferkorn, Michael. **“Ottoman Coinage in Europe”** vol. 21, July, 1996. pp. 16-25.
[Guide to mints used on Ottoman coinage.]
- , **“Collecting Place – An Introduction”** vol. 30, July, 2005. p. 16.
[Discusses the idea of collecting world coins by location.]
- Sutter, C. Joseph. **“Russian 5 Kopecks of Catherine the Great”** vol. 22, July, 1997. pp. 8-10. [Discusses reign of Catherine the Great and her 5 kopecks. Illustrated with drawing.]
- Weltmer, Russ. **“The 20th Century Bonanza in New Circulation Coinage Materials”** vol. 23, July, 1998. pp. 4-11. [Discusses the many types of metals used in coinage. Provides a chart of the metals and when the first usage was.]
- , **“Metallurgy of Modern (& Some Old) Coins”** vol. 24, July, 1999. pp. 22-25. [Discusses the alloys described in 1998 article.]
- , **“Twentieth Century Occupation Coinage”** vol. 27, July, 2002. pp. 7-8.
[Discusses occupational coinage of the twentieth century.]
- , **“Coins of Czechoslovakia”** vol. 27, July, 2002. p. 19. [Describes the coins of Czechoslovakia.]
- , **“Chinese Emperor Sheng Zu’s Lost Commemorative Coins”** vol. 27, July, 2002. pp. 23-24. [Describes the coins of Emperor Sheng Zu.]
- , **“Chinese Cash Coin Hole Varieties”** vol. 28, July, 2003. pp. 11-13.
[Describes the different types of cash coin holes. Illustrated with images.]

Currency, Bonds, Stock Certificates, etc.

Anonymous (Sutter, Chris). **“New Challenges”** vol. 37, July, 2012. p. 44. [Encourages collecting paper money.]

Thompson, Cay and Malcolm. **“Paper Cents”** vol. 21, July, 1996. p. 13. [Presents author’s collection of one cent checks.]

Cochran, Bob. **“Missouri’s Confederate Government “Rises Again” – in 1995!”** vol. 28, July, 2003. pp. 4-9. [Presents the attempt to redeem Missouri Government 1862 bonds in 1995.]

Dickherber, Craig. **“Interesting Stories From The Boone County National Bank of Columbia”** vol. 29, July, 2004. pp. 4-5. [Discusses the history of the Boone County National Bank.]

----- **“The First National Bank of Saint Charles – John A. Schreiber – 54 Years of Service”** vol. 30, July, 2005. pp. 7-9. [Discusses the history of the First National Bank of St. Charles.]

----- **“Sedalia, Missouri – Rich Numismatic History”** vol. 31, July, 2006. pp. 4-6. [Discusses the history of coinage and currency of Sedalia, Missouri.]

----- **“Missouri Home to Two Federal Reserve Banks”** vol. 32, July, 2007. pp. 4-5. [Discusses the Federal Reserve Banks in Missouri.]

Horstman, Ronald. **“An Early View of St. Louis”** vol. 36, July, 2011. p. 4. [Describes how an early view of St. Louis is provided on a bank note. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“St. Louis Issued Its Own Money”** vol. 37, July, 2012. pp. 4-5. [Discusses when St. Louis issued money. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“Applying a Gas Tax”** vol. 38, July, 2013. pp. 50-51. [Discusses Louis Rohrer, commercial college founder. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“The Maramec Iron Works”** vol. 39, July, 2014. pp. 14-15. [Discusses the Maramec Iron Works. Illustrated with images.]

Kravitz, Rob. **“Introduction to Postage and Fractional Currency”** vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 51-53. [Describes US postage and fractional currency. Illustrated with images.]

----- **“Important Dates in Postage and Fractional Currency History and What Happened on those Dates in the Civil War”** vol. 36, July, 2011. pp. 5-9. [Compares event in the Civil War with events that happened with fractional currency. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“Civil War Currency”** vol. 37, July, 2012. pp. 6-8. [Discusses the currency used during the Civil War. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“Currency at the St. Louis World’s Fair”** vol. 38, July, 2013. pp. 8-9. [Describes currency in use during the St. Louis World’s Fair. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“Auguste Chouteau and the Bank of Missouri”** vol. 39, July, 2014. pp. 5-6. [Describes the connection between the co-founder of St. Louis and the Bank of Missouri.]

Stangler, Phil. **“3 Cent Fractional Currency Smallest US Fractional Currency”** vol. 34, July, 2009. pp. 12-14. [Describes US 3 cent fractional currency. Illustrated with images.]

Sutter, C. Joseph. **“The Bank of Niangua”** vol. 27, July, 2002. pp. 18-19. [Describes the Bank of Niangua MO.]

Watson, Jim. **“A Culion Leper Colony Lowered Note”** vol. 28, July, 2003. pp. 22-23. [Presents the notes of the Culion Leper Colony. Previously appearing in *PAPER MONEY* No. 227.]

Tokens, Medals and Other Exonumia

Anonymous. **“Ezra Meeker on the Trail Through Missouri”** vol. 25, July, 2000. pp. 14-15. [Discusses Ezra Meeker’s reenactment of his travels on the Oregon Trail.]

Anonymous. **“Coal Mines – A Real View of “Sixteen Tons”** vol. 25, July, 2000. p. 16. [Picture of coal mine tippie near Walsh Illinois.]

Anonymous. **“A Quiz Show “Short-Snorter”** vol. 25, July, 2000. p. 17. [Describes the use of a short snorter to record participation on a TV game show.]

Anonymous (Pfefferkorn, Michael / Chris Sutter). **“A Missouri Record”** vol. 21, July, 1996. p. 8, vol. 22, July, 1997. p. 33, vol. 23, July, 1998. p. 19, vol. 25, July, 2000. p. 7, vol. 26, July, 2001. p. 19, vol. 27, July, 2002. p. 29, vol. 28, July, 2003. p. 20, vol. 29, July, 2004. p. 23, vol. 30, July, 2005. p. 24, vol. 31, July, 2006. p. 29, vol. 32, July, 2007. pp. 28-29, vol. 33, August, 2008. pp. 38-39, vol. 34, July, 2009. pp. 42-43, vol. 35, July, 2010. p. 50, vol. 36, July, 2011. pp. 32-33, vol. 37, July, 2012. pp. 39-40, vol. 38, July, 2013. p. 46, vol. 39, July, 2014. p. 50, vol. 40, July, 2015. p. 60. [Illustrates items of Missouri interest. Illustrated with images.]

Anonymous (Sutter, Chris). **“New Challenges”** vol. 35, July, 2010. p. 49. [Encourages building a glass coin bank collection.]

-----, **“MNS Award of Merit”** vol. 36, July, 2011. p. 44. [Describes the MNS Award of Merit.]

Bowers, Norman. **“Civil War Tokens”** vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 24-31. [Presents the history, types and rarity of Civil War tokens.]

Castro, Juan. **“Dr. Jose P. Rizal and the Freemasonry: A Case Study”** vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 10-13. [Discusses Dr. Rizal’s experience as a freemason.]

-----, **“Collecting Jose P. Rizal, M.D. Philippine National Hero”** vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 14-16. [Illustrates Dr. Castro’s collection of Dr. Rizal artifacts.]

-----, **“Paris & Dr. Rizal”** vol. 36, July, 2011. pp. 21-25. [Discusses Dr. Rizal’s experiences in Paris. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“Missouri Numismatic Society and Dr. Rizal A New Discovered Admiration”** vol. 36, July, 2011. pp. 34-38. [Discusses Dr. Rizal’s and the MNS.]

-----, **“Dr. Jose P. Rizal: New Art Acquisition”** vol. 37, July, 2012. pp. 18-22. [Describes the author’s new Dr. Rizal’s acquisitions. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“Dr. Jose P. Rizal: New Numismatic Acquisition”** vol. 37, July, 2012. pp. 31-34. [Describes the author’s new Dr. Rizal’s acquisitions. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“French Fencing Medals and Dr. Rizal”** vol. 38, July, 2013. pp. 10-14. [Describes fencing medals and Dr. Rizal. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“First Filipino CMOH Awardee”** vol. 38, July, 2013. pp. 10-14. [Discusses Pt. Jose B. Nisperos, the first Filipino Congressional Medal of Honor awardee. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“Propaganda Leaflet Philippine-American War 1899-1902”** vol. 39, July, 2014. pp. 51-56. [Discusses the Philippine-American War as seen through a propaganda leaflet.]

-----, **“St. Louis World Fair of 1904 Dr. Rizal & Philippine Exhibits”** vol. 39, July, 2014. pp. 57-69. [Discusses Dr. Rizal, the Philippine exhibit and St. Louis World’s Fair.]

-----, **“New Rizaliana Acquisitions In 2015”** vol. 40, July, 2015. pp. 46-49. [Describes Dr. Rizal 2015 acquisitions.]

-----, **“Two Great Men of History: Washington and Rizal”** vol. 40, July, 2015. pp. 6-11. [Discusses George Washington and Dr. Rizal.]

Coffee, Guy. **“Red Book Comes Out with a “Deluxe Edition”** vol. 40, July, 2015. p. 45. [Discusses the Deluxe Edition of the Red Book.]

Frank, David. “**Numismatic Issues of the Lodz Ghetto**” vol. 33, August, 2008. pp. 16-19. [Discusses coins and paper money of the Lodz, Poland Ghetto. Illustrated with images.]

----- . “**Numismatic Issues of World War II POW Camps in Missouri**” vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 21-22. [Discusses coins and paper money of WW II Missouri POW camps. Illustrated with images.]

----- . “**Japanese Internment Camps**” vol. 37, July, 2012. pp. 12-14. [Discusses coins and paper money of WW II Japanese Internment camps. Illustrated with images.]

Hornseth, Tim. “**Beer Drummers and Brewery Tokens**” vol. 22, July, 1997. p. 17. [Describes the use of beer tokens.]

Leistritz, Paul. “**MNS Commemorative Issues**” vol. 33, August, 2008. p. 40-42. [Illustrates MNS commemorative issues. Illustrated with images.]

Moores, James. “**United States Mint Medals**” vol. 27, July, 2002. p. S-2. Reprinted from MJN vol. 6, 1981 [Describes the Charles Lindbergh medal.]

Pfefferkorn, Michael. “**A Study, Catalogue and Checklist of the Doubloons Issued by Pete Fountain’s Half/Fast Walking Club**” vol. 32, July, 2007. [Describes the tokens (doubloons) issued by Pete Fountains’ Half/Fast Walking Club.]

----- . “**A Study, Catalogue and Checklist of the St. Patricks’ Day Doubloons Issued by Pete Fountain’s Half/Fast Walking Club**” vol. 34, July, 2009. pp. 23-34 [Describes the tokens (doubloons) issued by Pete Fountains’ Half/Fast Walking Club.]

Skelton, Kathy. “**Composers from the Northeast USA from 1760’s - 1864**” vol. 33, August, 2008. pp. 8-13. [Discusses tokens issued to commemorate US composers. Illustrated with images.]

----- . “**Francis Scott Key**” vol. 33, August, 2008. pp. 26-27. [Discusses the life of Francis Scott Key as illustrated through tokens. Illustrated with images.]

----- . “**The Life of Ludwig Von Beethoven**” vol. 33, August, 2008. pp. 28-31. [Discusses the life of Ludwig Von Beethoven as illustrated through tokens. Illustrated with images.]

----- . “**Stephen Collins Foster**” vol. 33, August, 2008. pp. 44-45. [Discusses the life of Stephen Foster as illustrated through tokens. Illustrated with images.]

----- . “**Pirates of the Caribbean**” vol. 34, July, 2009. pp. 4-9. [Discusses famous pirates as illustrated through tokens. Illustrated with images.]

- , “**Joannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus (Gottlieb) Mozart**” vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 4-9. [Discusses the life of Mozart as illustrated through tokens. Illustrated with images.]
- , “**Abraham Lincoln**” vol. 36, July, 2011. pp. 10-12. [Discusses the life of Abraham Lincoln as illustrated through tokens. Illustrated with images.]
- , “**Marion Robert Morrison (John Wayne)**” vol. 37, July, 2012. pp. 9-10. [Discusses the life of John Wayne as illustrated through tokens. Illustrated with images.]
- , “**Pyotr Ilyich Chaykovsky (Peter Tchaikovsky)**” vol. 38, July, 2013. pp. 42-45. [Discusses the life of Peter Tchaikovsky as illustrated through tokens. Illustrated with images.]
- , “**Bats and Vampires**” vol. 39, July, 2014. pp. 17-19. [Discusses collecting tokens of bats and vampires. Illustrated with images.]
- , “**Fryderyk Franciszel Chopin**” vol. 40, July, 2015. pp. 50-53. [Discusses the life of Frederick Chopin as illustrated through tokens. Illustrated with images.]
- Sullivan, Jeff. “**A Bank’s Piggy Bank**” vol. 24, July, 1999. pp. 13-14. [Discusses metal banks. Illustrated with images.]
- Sutter, C. Joseph. “**Cod-Liver Pocket Piece**” vol. 23, July, 1998. pp. 12-13. [Describes the pocket piece. Illustrated with images.]
- , “**Missouri Sales Tax Tokens**” vol. 24, July, 1999. pp. 15-16. [Discusses Missouri Sales Tax tokens. Illustrated with images.]
- , “**Collecting on a Vacation**” vol. 30, July, 2005. pp. 12-15. [Discusses collecting Disney Dollars and elongated cents. Illustrated with images.]
- , “**Fact or Fantasy – The Yoachum Dollar**” vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 39-44. [Discusses whether or not the Yoachum Dollar exists. Illustrated with images.]
- , “**Norse Centennial Medal**” vol. 36, July, 2011. pp. 50-51. [Discusses the 1925 Norse Centennial Medal. Illustrated with images.]
- Vogelsang, Russ. “**An Odd and Curious Token**” vol. 22, July, 1997. p. 16. [Illustrates Coulee Dam token. Illustrated with images.]
- Wahlberg, Agnar. “**C.C.C. Tokens**” vol. 27, July, 2002. pp. S-3-4. Reprinted from MJN vol. 3, 1978 [Describes tokens of the Civilian Conservation Corps.]

Watson, Jim. **“The Seagoville Tokens of World War II”** vol. 22, July, 1997. pp. 20-22. [Discusses the creation and token usage of Seagoville Internment Camp. Illustrated with images.]

Tokens – Missouri

Anonymous. **“Student Excavators Find Numismatic Artifacts”** vol. 24, July, 1999. p. 18. [Details excavation of high school students in the Cherokee Cave area of South St. Louis.]

Anonymous. **“A Modern Missouri Advertising Note”** vol. 25, July, 2000. p. 6. [Illustrates advertising note from Lee Mace’s Ozark Opry. Illustrated with images.]

Anonymous. **“Lewis and Clark Elongated Cent”** vol. 31, July, 2006. p. 28. [Describes elongated cent given free to children at the St. Charles Lewis and Clark Boathouse and Nature Center.]

Horstman, Ronald. **“88 Million Dollar Token”** vol. 40, July, 2015. p. 4. [Discusses Mayor Henry W. Kiel and how he funded several public works projects. Illustrated with images.]

Pfefferkorn, Michael. **“Elongated Cents from Missouri Tourist Sites”** vol. 22, July, 1997. pp. 23-32, vol. 24, July, 1999. pp. 4-12. [Illustrates elongated cents available in the St. Louis area. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“Miner Mike’s”** vol. 23, July, 1998. pp. 16-17. [Illustrates tokens available at Miner Mike’s. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“There’s Another Casino in the State”** vol. 26, July, 2001. pp. - 7-10. [Describes tokens of the Mark Twain Casino in La Grange, MO. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“Mid-State Missouri Sports A New Casino”** vol. 27, July, 2002. pp. 10-15 [Describes tokens of the Isle of Capri Casino in Boonville, MO. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“Missouri Strawberry Tokens”** vol. 27, July, 2002. pp. S-6-8. Reprinted from MJN vol. 4, 1979. [Describes strawberry tokens.]

Pfefferkorn, Michael / Russell Vogelsang. **“A Catalogue of St. Louis Area Batting Cage Tokens”** vol. 25, July, 2000. pp. 18-21. [Illustrates St. Louis batting cage tokens. Illustrated with images.]

-----, **“A Preliminary Catalogue of St. Louis Area Batting Cage Tokens”** vol. 26, July, 2001. pp. 16-19. [Second part of 2000 article. No images.]

Tokens - Wooden Dollars

Anonymous. “**Wooden Nickels for Charity**” vol. 25, July, 2000. p. 21. [Illustrates wooden nickel from Wild Oats Markets in Clayton and Chesterfield Missouri. Illustrated with images.]

Anonymous (Sutter, Chris). “**About the Wooden Dollar**” vol. 32, July, 2007. p. 6. [Describes the topic of the Wooden Dollar – Bank of the State of Missouri. Illustrated with images.]

-----, “**2009 Wooden Dollar**” vol. 34, July, 2009. p. 36. [Describes the topic of the Wooden Dollar – 200th Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln’s birth. Illustrated with images.]

-----, “**2010 Wooden Dollar**” vol. 35, July, 2010. p. 16. [Describes the topic of the Wooden Dollar – 50th Anniversary of the Missouri Numismatic Society’s Annual Coin Show. Illustrated with images.]

-----, “**2011 Wooden Dollar**” vol. 36, July, 2011. p. 15. [Describes the topic of the Wooden Dollar – 51st Anniversary of the Missouri Numismatic Society Annual Coin Show and the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Wentzville. Illustrated with images.]

-----, “**2012 Wooden Dollar**” vol. 37, July, 2012. p. 38. [Describes the topic of the Wooden Dollar – Sinking of the Titanic and the bicentennial of the War of 1812. Illustrated with images.]

-----, “**2013 Wooden Dollar**” vol. 38, July, 2013. p. 9. [Describes the topic of the Wooden Dollar – 75th Anniversary of the founding of the MNS. Illustrated with images.]

-----, “**2014 Wooden Dollar**” vol. 39, July, 2014. p. 6. [Describes the topic of the Wooden Dollar – 250th Anniversary of the founding of the city of St. Louis and the 50 year anniversary of the Kennedy Half Dollar. Illustrated with images.]

-----, “**2015 Wooden Dollar**” vol. 40, July, 2015. p. 5. [Describes the topic of the Wooden Dollar – 250th Anniversary of the Sons of Liberty and 150th Anniversary of the Three Cent Nickel. Illustrated with images.]

Leistritz, Paul. “**MNS 20th Anniversary**” vol. 32, July, 2007. p. 13. [Illustrates MNS 20th Anniversary token. Illustrated with images.]

Moores, Jim. “**Sidney Smith Wooden Dollar**” vol. 39, July, 2014. p. 9. [Discusses a wooden dollar issued by Sidney Smith. Illustrated with images.]

Other Exonumia – Post Cards

Sutter, C. Joseph. “**The French Mint**” vol. 31, July, 2006. pp. 7-9. [Provides pictures of the French Mint. Illustrated with post card pictures.]

-----, “**The Canadian Mint**” vol. 32, July, 2007. p. 17. [Provides pictures of the Canadian Mint. Illustrated with post card pictures.]

-----, “**The U.S. Treasury**” vol. 33, August, 2008. p. 21. [Provides pictures of the U.S. Treasury. Illustrated with post card pictures.]

-----, “**Photos of England**” vol. 34, July, 2009. pp. 44-45. [Provides pictures of England. Illustrated with post card pictures.]

Reprinted Articles

Anonymous. “**Shin Plaster Law**” vol. 23, July, 1998. p. 13. [Prohibits issuing small notes. Extract from 1840 law of the State of Indiana General Assembly.]

Anonymous. “**Soldier’s Institutional Coins**” vol. 23, July, 1998. p. 15. [Describes tokens of Soldiers’s Home in Quincy, IL. Extract from *Coin Collector’s Complete Price List U.S. Coins Canadian Coins of 1968*. Illustrated with drawing.]

Anonymous. “**Remember When?**” vol. 29, July, 2004. p. 7. [Presents coinage related facts. Extract from *Appraising and Selling Your Coins*.]

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Anonymous. “**Working Rules at the First U.S. Mint**” vol. 33, August, 2008. p. 39. [Describes the hours and working conditions at the Mint in 1793. Extract from *Numismatic Scrapbook*, July 20, 1959.]

Anonymous. “**The Journal**” vol. 34, July, 2009. p. 18. [Presents news from 1876. Extract from *The Journal, Evansville Indiana, Friday, July 28, 1876*.]

Anonymous. “**Battle of Wentzville**” vol. 36, July, 2011. p. 26. [Presents the Battle of Wentzville, July 16 & 17, 1861. Extract from the Battle of Wentzville website.]

Anonymous. “**Report of the Director to the President of the United States**” vol. 37, July, 2012. p. 30. [Presents the operation of the Mint during 1815. Extract from the Thursday January 18, 1816 issue of the *Daily National Intelligencer*.]

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Chamberlain, CC & Reinfeld, Fred. “**Mottoes on Coins**” vol. 31, July, 2006. p. 22. [Translation of English coinage mottoes. Extract from *Coin Dictionary and Guide*.]

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Mehl, Max. “**Max Mehl 1884-1957**” vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 19-20. [Describes Mehl’s merchandizing strategies. Extract from Mehl’s *Star Rare Coin Encyclopedia and Stamp Catalog*.]

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Slabaugh, Arlie. “**How Commemorative Coinage Came to Be**” vol. 36, July, 2011. p. 13. [Describes the history of the first commemorative coin: the Columbia Half Dollar. Extract from *United States Commemorative Coinage*, 1962.]

Spencer, O.M. “**The Bank of St. George, Genoa**” vol. 34, July, 2009. pp. 15-17. [Discusses the Bank of St. George. Extract from *Harper’s New Monthly Magazine*, 1871.]

Svensson, Robert. “**Coin Collecting Do’s and Don’t’s**” vol. 27, July, 2002. p. 30. [Ideas to follow when collecting coins. Extract from *Coin Collecting for Pleasure and Profit with Guide to Investment*.]

Thompson, Walter. “**The Dalles Mint**” vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 17-18. [Describes the Dalles Mint. Extract from *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, December, 1958.]

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Junior Member Articles

Woods, Brian, Jr. “**Summer Seminar**” vol. 39, July, 2014. p. 4. [Describes experience at the ANA Summer Seminar.]

Human Interest

Contests

Anonymous. “**Numismatic Trivia**” vol. 25, July, 2000. pp. 5 & 11. [Trivia questions about state quarters.]

Anonymous (Pfefferkorn, Michael). “**The Legends of Several Curious Ancient Coins**” vol. 26, July, 2001. pp. 23 & 24. [Trivia questions about ancient coins.]

Anonymous (Sutter, Chris). “**How Well Do You Know Your State Quarters?**” vol. 27, July, 2002. pp. 17 & 24. [Trivia questions about state quarters.]

----- “**How Well Do You Know the People of Missouri?**” vol. 28, July, 2003. pp. 19 & 28. [Trivia questions about Missourians.]

----- “**How Well Do You Know the Lewis and Clark Expedition?**” vol. 29, July, 2004. pp. 12 & 24. [Trivia questions about the Lewis and Clark Expedition.]

----- “**How Well Do You Know the Coins of 1938?**” vol. 30, July, 2005. pp. 18 & 23. [Trivia questions about the coins minted in 1938.]

-----, **“How Well Do You Know the Coins of 1804?”** vol. 31, July, 2006. pp. 17 & 26. [Trivia questions about the coins minted in 1804.]

-----, **“At the Festival”** vol. 32, July, 2007. pp. 29 & 32. [Seek-a-word puzzle.]

-----, **“How Well Do You Know the Keys of Popular Coin Series?”** vol. 33, August, 2008. pp. 15 & 19. [Trivia questions about the key coins in popularly collected coin series.]

-----, **“How Well Do You Know the Presidents of the United States?”** vol. 34, July, 2009. pp. 39 & 52. [Trivia questions about the presidents of the United States.]

-----, **“How Well Do You Know the World Fifty Years Ago?”** vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 45 & 60. [Trivia questions about the world in 1960.]

-----, **“How Well Do You Know the Missouri Civil War Battles?”** vol. 36, July, 2011. pp. 47-48 & 52. [Trivia questions about battles in Missouri during the Civil War.]

-----, **“How Well Do You Know the Events of 1812 and 1912?”** vol. 37, July, 2012. pp. 24 & 41. [Trivia questions about events in 1812 and 1912.]

-----, **“How Well Do You Know the Missouri Numismatic Society?”** vol. 38, July, 2013. pp. 28-29 & 49. [Trivia questions about the MNS.]

-----, **“How Well Do You Know the Kennedy Half Dollar?”** vol. 39, July, 2014. pp. 20-21 & 49. [Trivia questions about the Kennedy Half Dollar.]

Garrison, Carl. **“Numismatic Quiz”** vol. 40, July, 2015. pp. 12-13 & 59. [Trivia questions about numismatics.]

Woodside, John Jr. **“Did You Inherit a Fortune?”** vol. 27 July, 2002. pp. 20-22. [Questions about valuing inherited coins.]

Humor

Sutter, C. Joseph. **“Always Follow Good Advice!”** vol. 33, August, 2008. pp. 6-7. [Advice on how to collect coins.]

-----, **“Always Follow Good Advice!”** vol. 34, July, 2009. pp. 40-41. [Advice on how to build a coin collection from circulation.]

-----, **“Always Follow Good Advice!”** vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 36-37. [Advice on how to invest in coins.]

-----, **“Always Follow Good Advice!”** vol. 36, July, 2011. pp. 53-54.
[Advice on investing in unusual coins.]

-----, **“Always Follow Good Advice!”** vol. 37, July, 2012. pp. 45-46.
[Advice on following hobby wisdom.]

-----, **“Always Follow Good Advice!”** vol. 38, July, 2013. pp. 53-54.
[Advice on purchasing U.S. Mint Products.]

-----, **“Always Follow Good Advice!”** vol. 39, July, 2014. pp. 71-73.
[Advice on buying coins at auctions.]

-----, **“Always Follow Good Advice!”** vol. 40, July, 2015. pp. 68-70.
[Advice on buying Mexican coins.]

Informative - MNS

Anonymous. **“Programs”** vol. 31, July, 2006. p. 9. [Describes two programs conducted by Jim Moores at the Coin Show.]

Anonymous. **“Special Meeting Programs”** vol. 31, July, 2006. p. 28. [Describes a program conducted by Jim Moores on his 45 year MNS membership given at the February 2003 General Membership Meeting.]

Anonymous. **“Programs”** vol. 32, July, 2007. p. 30. [Describes six video programs presented at the Coin Show.]

Anonymous. (Skelton, Kathy). **“MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits”** vol. 36 July, 2011. p. 55, vol. 37, July, 2012. p. 47, vol. 38, July, 2013. p. 55, vol. 39, July, 2014. p. 74, vol. 40, July, 2015. p. 71. [List the exhibits at the Coin Show.]

Anonymous (Sutter, Chris). **“Changes After 27 Years”** vol. 27, July, 2002. p. 17.
[Describes MJN editorial change.]

-----, **“Ten Reasons to attend the next MNS meeting”** vol. 31, July, 2006. p. 10. [Provides ten humorous reason to attend and MNS meeting.]

-----, **“History of MNS Journal”** vol. 33, August, 2008. pp. 42-43. [Provides a short history of the MNS Journal.]

-----, **“John Bush”** vol. 38, July, 2013. p. 27. [Remembers John Bush.]

- , **“Commemorating the MNS 75th Anniversary”** vol. 39, July, 2014. pp. 11-13. [Describes items that commemorate the MNS 75th Anniversary.]
- , **“MNS Presidents 1938-1979”** vol. 39, July, 2014. p. 15. [Lists the MNS presidents.]
- Moores, Jim. **“In Remembrance Mrs. Bernice “Bink” Stevenson”** vol. 32, July, 2007. pp. 14-15. [Discusses Bink Stevenson’s contribution to the MNS.]
- , **“MNS Charter Member Eric Newman Receives CSNS Lifetime Achievement Award”** vol. 32, July, 2007. pp. 15-16. [Discusses the achievements of Eric Newman.]
- , **“F.K. Saab 25th MNS Anniversary Plaque Returns to MNS”** vol. 33, August, 2008. pp. 4-5. [Describes the F.K. Saab Plaque.]
- , **“A Glorious Day at the Eric Newman Money Museum”** vol. 33, August, 2008. pp. 22-23. [Describes the Central States Numismatic Society’s educational seminar on paper money held May 10, 2008 at the Eric Newman Money Museum.]
- , **“Another Wonderful Day at the Eric P. Newman Money Museum”** vol. 38, July, 2013. pp. 32-34. [Describes the Central States Numismatic Society’s educational seminar on 75 Years of Numismatics held May 4, 2013 at the Eric Newman Money Museum.]
- , **“70 Years Ago – The Founding of the Missouri Numismatic Society in 1938”** vol. 33, August, 2008. pp. 36-37. [Describes the first meeting of the MNS and provides a list of the founders.]
- , **“MNS 50 Years Ago”** vol. 34, July, 2009. p. 14. [Presents the MNS Bulletin from September , 1959.]
- , **“MNS’s First President – Arthur Kelley - 1938”** vol. 34, July, 2009. pp. 37-38. [Presents the MNS’s first president.]
- , **“Early MNS Members Who Guided and Influenced My Life Long Interest in Numismatics”** vol. 35, July, 2010. pp. 32-34. [Presents the author’s experiences with Art Thilking and Joe Smith.]
- , **“Reflections on Some Charter Members of the Missouri Numismatic Society”** vol. 40, July, 2015. pp. 55-58. [Discusses early members of the MNS.]
- Sutter, C. Joseph. **“Reflections of a Meeting”** vol. 31, July, 2006 pp. 18-19. [Describes an MSN meeting.]

------. **“Is the Auction Worth It?”** vol. 32, July, 2007. pp. 26-27. [Review of items appearing in the Coin Show auctions.]

------. **“St. Louis Coin Dealers”** vol. 34, July, 2009. pp. 10-11. [Review of Coin Dealers in the St. Louis area.]

------. **“The Missouri Society – 75 Years”** vol. 38, July, 2013. pp. 47-49. [Review of the MNS. Previously appearing in the *The Centinel*, Spring 2013]

Informative

Anonymous. **“Did You Know That...?”** vol. 22, July, 1997. p. 32. [Presents facts about coins and currency.]

Anonymous. **“Coin Collecting Is Easy”** vol. 25, July, 2000. p. 9. [Essay on forming a collection.]

Anonymous. **“Major Coin Shows Plan to Visit St. Louis”** vol. 26, July, 2001. p. 10. [Discusses future coin shows.]

Anonymous. **“SO! Where Do you go..”** vol. 30, July, 2005. p. 10-11. [Discusses places in St. Louis to research numismatic items.]

Anonymous. **“Remember When?”** vol. 30, July, 2005. p. 23. [Presents facts about 1938. Extract from *Appraising and Selling Your Coins*.]

Anonymous. (Bowers, Noman). **“Local Firm merges Two Family-Owned Coin and Stamp Companies”** vol. 22, July, 1997. p. 10. [Discusses the creation of the present Eagle Coin and Stamp Company.]

Anonymous (Sutter, Chris). **“Did You Know This About Missouri?”** vol. 28, July, 2003. p. 21. [Provides a few facts about Missouri.]

------. **“Exciting News”** vol. 28, July, 2003. p. 26. [Provides news about a new meeting location, the reenactment group of the 200th anniversary of the Corps of Discovery and the ANA1979 fare pass.]

------. **“Things to do in St. Louis”** vol. 29, July, 2004. p. 5. [Provides a list of places to visit in St. Louis to learn about Lewis and Clark.]

------. **“Things to do in St. Louis”** vol. 31, July, 2006. p. 23. [Provides a list of places to visit in St. Louis.]

------. **“Did You Know This About the Lewis and Clark Expedition?”** vol. 29, July, 2004. p. 6. [Provides facts about Lewis and Clark.]

- , **“Remember When?”** vol. 30, July, 2005. p. 23. [Discusses events that happened in 1938.]
- , **“Buffalo Nickel Image”** vol. 30, July, 2005. p. 17. [Image of Buffalo Nickel done with Jelly Belly’s.]
- , **“Did You Know?”** vol. 32, July, 2007. p. 12. [Reviews Let’s Collect Coins, by Ken Bressett. Lists frequently used coinage terms.]
- , **“In 1938”** vol. 33, August, 2008. p. 14. [Provides facts about things that happened in 1938.]
- , **“There is a Story in here Somewhere ...”** vol. 34, July, 2009. p. 19. [Provides a story about Walter M. McDonald.]
- , **“Did you know there was a song about the Buffalo Nickel?”** vol. 37, July, 2012. p. 5. [Provides the lyrics to a song about the buffalo nickel.]
- , **“Important Statistics Concerning Bullion Metals”** vol. 37, July, 2012. P. 43. [Provides bullion statistics.]
- Garrison, Carl. **“Why Should I Assemble a Type Collection?”** vol. 39, July, 2014. p. 13. [Describes why a collector should pursue a type set.]
- Morgan, Jerry. **“The Scotsman’s Tradition Continues As New Customers Fuel Growth”** vol. 22, July, 1997. pp. 14-16. [Discusses the history of Scotsman Coin and Jewelry from 1962-1997.]
- , **“Pennies from Heaven”** vol. 26, July, 2001. pp. 20-22. [Describes a coin buying trip.]
- Morgan, Jerry / Clay Teague. **“Gold Confiscation and Today’s Gold”** vol. 24, July, 1999. pp. 20. [Identifies rules concerning gold ownership and provides a 24 year price history (1975-1998).]
- Sutter, C. Joseph. **“The Gallery Mint”** vol. 26, July, 2001. pp. 4-6. [Describes a visit to the Gallery Mint in Eureka Springs, AR.]
- Watson, Jim. **“The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon In Philadelphia (The First USO?)”** vol. 28, July, 2003. pp. 14-16. [Describes the hospitality shown soldier’s during the Civil War. Previously appearing in *PAPER MONEY* No. 179.]

Teesserae in Ancient Rome

by

Mark Blumenstock

As coin collectors we might describe the collecting of “non-money” as “exonumia”. This word means that we are acquiring tokens, medals, scrip, etc. If we were philosophers who studied the “signs, symbols and languages” found on coins and other artifacts, we could describe our endeavor as “semiotics”. The ancient Romans had a word called “tessera” (plural: tesserae) that they used to describe small objects that were “non-money”.

While it had been known for centuries that distinct denominations of money existed in the Roman world (Sayles III: 18-22), some French numismatists in the 17th and 18th centuries asserted that “lead type” tesserae were actually Roman coins (Thornton 336). Today these objects are thought to be tokens such as a ticket, tally, voucher, or some means of identification

DICE AND GAMES

The term “tessera” was originally used by the Greeks to mean four (Greek: tessares). The Romans used it to describe a die or cube which has four sides in addition to the top and bottom parallel planes (Ward 225). One common use of the cube-like tessera would be that of playing a Roman game. The casting of dies would determine the progress of a game. “The use of dice was almost invariable in these games, as in our backgammon.” “The only important Roman game in connexion [sic] with which dice are never mentioned was that of *latrunculi*; . . .” (Austin 25).

In addition to dice, Roman games had pieces of glass of different colors. Sometimes they even used jewels or precious stones (Austin 26). One game found by Hadrian’s Wall had “. . . 18 flat counters, of which some differed in design from the rest.” (Austin 27). Some games are thought to have had a “military color”. For example, Vopiscus wrote that for one game “. . . the winner was hailed *imperator*.” (Austin 26).

MOSAICS

The word tesserae can also be used to describe the materials used to make Roman mosaics. Tiny cubes of various colors and materials were used all over the Roman world to make colorful pictures on walls, floors, and interior decor. They are considered one of the best known art forms from the ancient Roman world (Allen 9).

The mosaic art form varied somewhat between cultures. Since the tesserae cannot be attached to each other they must be attached to their back surface only. In the Hellenistic school these tiny pieces are set together closely and then polished to the point that they appear to be a painting (Arnheim 70). In Byzantine mosaics, larger pieces are used and the tesserae are clearly visible (Arnheim 71). Rudolph

Arnheim sees a paradox in the fact that modern artists have used spots of color (e.g., Georges Seurat) to somewhat imitate the Byzantine technique of mosaic art. (Arnheim 72).

A study in Southern Britain estimates that ". . . a single mosaic floor of 25 m² requires c. 200,000 tesserae amounting to half a metric tonne [sic] of prepared rock" (Allen 33). The rocks used were both local and imported stone or marble. Other materials used were glass and ". . . ceramics such as tile/brick or pottery, e.g. oxidized sigillata or reduced grey-black kitchen wares." (Allen 9).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TESSERAE

There were both public and private uses of tesserae in the ancient world. They could be a small object that represents an idea, or the record of a memory or event. As John Ward puts it, their purpose is ". . . the relation they bore to some other thing, of which they were the sign or token; . . ." (Ward 225). These tesserae were made of various materials and in various shapes. They were made of bone, metal (Ward 226), wood, stone (Ward 227), ivory, yellow glass (Ward 228), lumps of clay, and drawings on rocks (Rostovtzeff 111).

Some tessera categories were so common that they have standard Latin names. For example, "tessera frumentaria" and "tessera nummaria" entitled the bearer to dole or money, "tessera hospitalis" was a token requesting hospitality, "tessera militaris" contained a military watchword, and "tessera theatralis" was like a modern theater ticket which allowed admittance and indicated a seating position (Funk 2489).

TESSERA FRUMENTARIAE AND TESSERA NUMMARIA

The Roman government issued a tessera as a credit for a standard unit of grain, but there is disagreement as to what they looked like. Two grain-type tesserae were found made as stone cylinders that were the same length (Ward 227), and each had an inscription of a person's name on it. The inscription also had the date for the person to receive the gift of corn, "die prima mensis" (Ward 228). M. K. Thornton thinks that the "lead" type tessera might be the "tessera frumentaria". He speculates that it was used in place of actual money, and refers to it as "peasants' money" (Thornton 338).

One criticism of the "peasants' money" theory is that there should have been grain-user lists that would require a person's name to be given as well as the tessera. Seneca and Pliny the Younger refer to the tesserae frumentariae. Pliny the Younger noted that there was a bronze tablet that listed the names of the recipients of free grain. This would make the tessera worthless if your name was not on the list (Thornton 338).

At the time of Nero (A.D. 54-A.D. 68) the coin-like lead tesserae were made with the imperial head and legend. It is possible that these tesserae were made to replace the "as"-coin due to a money shortage (Thornton 336). However, Suetonius says that Nero would give away tessera frumentariae as presents. Since these were not

a replacement for the as-coins then this fact may indicate that a new policy was in place to let anyone use a tessera for grain (Thornton 338). Ward says that grain tesserae could be sold to others if the holder did not need the grain (Ward 227). Also, Robert J. Rowland Jr. says that, "... in the late Republic and in the Empire, when the grain was distributed gratis, it was a privilege (almost a right) that accompanied Roman citizenship, *domo Roma* and was available to rich and poor alike." (Rowland 72). If that were true then a tessera could be used as money, and commonly exchanged for other goods or services, since it had a government guarantee of one unit of grain for the bearer.

TESSERA HOSPITALIS

An "oblong square" of copper plate was used for a record of tessera hospitalis. This denotes a lasting friendship between private persons, or between communities (Ward 226).

Offering a stranger hospitality was considered a religious responsibility by both the Greeks and Romans. Zeus in the Greek world, and later Jupiter in the Roman world, expected individuals to attend to the physical needs of anyone at their door. Oscar E. Nybakken says that, "A stranger was almost always welcomed immediately upon arrival; to delay the welcome was a disgrace to the host. The guest was not even asked any questions regarding his identity or his mission until the host had provided for his physical needs and comfort." (Nybakken 248).

Concerning the practice of hospitality, Cicero is quoted as saying that this practice puts a guest on a loftier plane than a friend (Nybakken 249). Nybakken says that "... violation of the rules of hospitium was looked upon as the grossest of crimes" This is because the guest is considered sacred by the goddess Fides, and so the host was violating the laws of mankind and the gods (Nybakken 250). Fides was so well respected that she was given a temple at the side of Jupiter's Optimus Maximus temple on Capitoline Hill. It was called "Jupiter Fidius" (Nybakken 249).

In post-Homeric times violations in the practice of hospitium increased, and the tesserae may have been used for personal identification. Nybakken says, "For as the number of violations of hospitium increased, greater protection was demanded for both stranger and host, and the use of tesserae stamped with marks of identification seemed a reasonable expedient". He also mentions that small tokens are extant that proves that the practice of formal contracts under "hospitium publicum" became more common at this time (Nybakken 252).

KEEPSAKE

Some tessera are bone tags. These tags have names on them. There is some controversy as to exactly what they were used for. M. Cary mentions that M. I. Rostovtseff believes that they were keepsakes for a successful "incubation" in the temple of Aesculapius on Tiber island (Cary 113). Cary says that another old theory is that they were worn by gladiators as an ID tag (Cary 110).

Cary wonders if these tesserae were used by bankers who loaned money. He has tried to tie the names to know “bankers” of this age, and notes that Cicero’s letters had mentioned a few of the same names (Cary 111).

POLITICAL

A type of political propaganda tessera was used to inform the people of certain events. One example was a small piece of glass with an image used to promote a political message by Octavian. Glass tesserae were very cheap to make and could be manufactured quickly by the thousands (Galinsky 23). Paul Zanker mentions that these glass paste images of Octavian were also used as a personal seal on seal rings (Zanker 84).

RELIGION

A type of sacred tessera was made. It may have been intended as a keepsake of a religious ceremony or tradition. For example, tesserae have been found with the inscription “*Dei Martis*” for God Mars (Ward 230). In Palmyra one tessera said “*May Bel protect Baaltak*” (Spoer, Palmyrene 8). Another said “*The priests of the god Bel*” and had a figure of three busts (Spoer, Palmyrene 114).

These tesserae had many different shapes: some circular, some rectangular, and some oblong. The pictures on the tesserae vary. One has a figure reclining upon a funerary couch (Spoer, Notes on Some Palmyrene 398). One has a saddled horse (Spoer, Notes on Some Palmyrene 399). One says, “*my brother*” and was designed to commemorate the death of the brother of Yathbelit (Spoer, Notes on Some Palmyrene 397).

M. I. Rostovtzeff says that Roman History has little to say about the city of Palmyra. It was a buffer state between Rome and Parthia. (Rostovtzeff 107). There were many gods worshiped in this city, but none of them were local, or Roman or Parthian. They had all been borrowed from other cultures. Some gods were from Babylon, Phoenicia, Arabia, and Syria. The thing that these gods all had in common is that they were protectors of caravan travel (Rostovtzeff 108). At the city of Palmyra many thousands of clay tesserae have been found with the figure, or sometimes the name, of the god Arsu. Arsu was a divine star and/or the moon and helped guide the caravan by night. Also there was a god Samas who helped the caravan travel by day (Rostovtzeff 111). In addition Arsu was associated with a divine camel god. After all the camel was the most important element in the entire venture of transporting goods (Rostovtzeff 112).

MAGIC

A type of magical tessera was made. It may have been intended to curse an individual or demon. Sarah Iles Johnston says that the difference in the practice of magic and religion is sometimes hard to distinguish. She mentions several aspects of ancient magic such as secret words, eating your words (e.g., writing words on a

natron tablet, dissolving it in water, and drinking it), and curses (Johnston 146). She also mentions that images such as drawings, and small statues were frequently connected with ancient magic. One could disempower a demon, ghost, or witch by binding its statue and carrying it into the wilderness (Johnston 147).

About 130 curses were found on tablets in the waters of Bath England. This is one of those curses, "The person who has stolen my bronze bowl is accursed. I hand that person over to the temple of Sul, whether a woman or a man, whether slave or free, whether a boy or a girl, and may the person who did this pour his own blood into the bowl itself." (McKeown 85).

Valerie M. Warrior in her book *Roman Religion: A Sourcebook* says that binding spells were made against charioteers in the Roman games. Here is an example of such a tessera. "I call on you, demon, whoever you are, and ask that from this hour, from this day, from this moment, you torture and kill the horses of the Green and White factions, and that you kill and crush completely the drivers Clarus, Felix, Primulus, and Romanus, and that you leave not a breath in their bodies." (Warrior 144).

TESSERA THEATRALIS

Two interesting theater tesserae, made of bone, can be seen in the Getty Museum's antiquities collection. Some people think that they were theater tickets. One side of a tessera has the name "Herakles", and the other side has a picture of what is probably Herakles. Similarly one tessera has "Kronos" on one side and the image of what is probably Kronos on the other. Herakles or Kronos may seem out of place for a theater ticket until you realize that some theaters had sections marked off with statues of the gods (e.g., Syracuse). Another tessera has the image of the popular playwright "Menander" on one side and it says the name "Menander" on the back (Jentoft-Nilsen 159).

GLADIATOR TICKETS

Some tesserae were used as a ticket to the public games. They had pictures of a trident, or other indications of a gladiators' weapon and their usual shape was an oblong square. Other similar tesserae had the names of the Roman consuls at the time, and the date of the "gladiator show" to be viewed (Ward 228).

TESSERA MILITARIS

Some military tessera were used in communication within the Roman Legion. Within a Legion, each century had its *tesserarius* who received a signal made of wood. These tesserae would be short words such as *victoria*, *virtus*, *triumphus imperatoris*, etc. (Ward 229).

CONCLUSION

Tesserae were basically an ancient art form devised for communication. Its name meant four, and then it meant the cubes of dice or mosaic tiles. After that it was

used to mean any small piece of material that had a message written or implied, and it was used for both public and private purposes. As John Ward said, it became a “sign or token” (Ward 225).

Analogies in our modern world would be a membership or identity card. It would be a keepsake, a sports card, a food tag, a funeral notice, a coupon, a ticket, a game piece, a medallion, or a talisman. Finally, one unintended public use might have been to produce what Thornton calls “peasants’ money”. If this is true it would have been the first “Food Stamp”! If the user did not want grain, it could be traded to individuals for other goods. (Thornton 338).

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Red Book Comes Out with a “Deluxe Edition”

By
Guy Coffee

Dennis Tucker, publisher of Whitman Publications, has announced that the **Guide Book of United States Coins** or what is commonly known as the “Red Book” has published a Deluxe Edition consisting of 1,504 pages. Its cost will be \$49.95.

Naturally, everyone will ask what’s included in the Deluxe Edition that isn’t in the Red Book. In his press release he states that “each chapter is dramatically expanded with more historical information, more die varieties, detailed grading instructions with enlarged full-colored illustrations, specialized advice on strike characteristics and other technical details, market analysis, and valuable guidance on collecting and investing in rare coins.”

The book’s introduction will contain 57 pages while the normal edition has only around 37 pages. Its title will be “The Story of American Money” and is based on the work of Dr. Richard Doty, former Senior Curator of the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian.

“Each year the new Deluxe Edition will feature an in-depth focus on one or more coin series. The first edition includes a special 364 page section on copper half cents and large cents written by Q. David Bowers, with images, diagnostics and pricing for 832 die varieties, 1793-1857.”

“This is the biggest numismatic reference Whitman has ever created” said publisher Dennis Tucker. “Many of the Deluxe Edition’s chapters could be standalone books themselves. The section on commemorative coins is 146 pages long. Pre-federal coins of World War II and earlier are given a detailed 30 page treatment. And 364 pages of half cents and large cents are enough to make every reader a smarter buyer and collector.

Lastly there will be special appendices that include illustrated essays on misstrikes and error coins, rare and collectible numismatic books, bullion values of common-date silver and gold coins, the top 260 coin prices realized at auction; grading standards for U. S. coins, coin cleaning, preservation, and conservation, counterfeit coins in today’s marketplace; the dynamics of the rare coin market; predicting the rare coin market, and techniques of smart bidding at auction.”

So maybe it’s worth considering for purchase or having your local public library subscribe to it!

Ref.: <http://www.whitman.com/store/Inventory/Default/2016-Guide-Book-of-United-States-Coins-Deluxe-Edition>

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New Rizaliana Acquisitions in 2015

By

Juan M. Castro, M.D.

PROLOGUE:

2015 found me in the Philippines during the months of February and March. The places visited included Meycawayan, Marilao, Malolos and Baliwag of the province of Bulacan, Bacolor, San Fernando and Angeles City of Pampanga, Calamba and Los Banos of Laguna and lastly the fabulous city of Vigan, Ilocos Sur. With me was my wife Aida and two of my brothers from the Knights of Rizal: Sir Al Katzenberger, KCR of the St. Louis Missouri Chapter and Sir Eliodore U. Faypon, Ph.D., KGCR of the Chicago Chapter.

During this sojourn we attended a numismatic auction of the Philippine Numismatic Antiquarian Society at the Manila Yacht Club on Roxas Boulevard (Dewey). We walked the streets of Azcarraga and Rizal Avenues in search of artifacts, antiques, collectibles, etc. We looked to the Central Bank for new numismatic issues and to the office of the Order of the Knights of Rizal Headquarters in Port Area, Manila for new Rizalian items, particularly medals. In Calamba, the Dr. Rizal Shrine was visited. Unfortunately it was under renovation and repair from damages sustained as result of a recent typhoon. The Paciano Rizal Shrine in Los Banos was likewise visited.

On February 19-22, 2015, we went to the beautiful old Hispanic city of Vigan, recently selected as one of the seventh wonders of the world (UNESCO 2014), in an air conditioned chartered bus. The travel time was nine to ten hours at night. The event was the 20th International Assembly on Dr. Rizal sponsored by the Order of the Knights of Rizal (OKOR). A cultural tour of old churches of the 17th -18th centuries and other historical markers was also done.

Many artifacts were acquired during this trip. This paper will discuss the important and distinguished acquisitions.

RIZAL PRO PATRIA MEDAL:

The “RIZAL PRO PATRIA AWARD” was created by President Carlos P. Garcia on June 2, 1961 through Executive Order No. 429.

It was to be awarded to individuals, Filipinos or foreigners and to societies, institutions or other organizations that have rendered outstanding works on the Rizalian concept of love of country and duties of citizenship. It was considered a much coveted top civilian presidential award. Many educated, talented and scientific men and women in various fields with distinctive accomplishments were chosen for this award: NVM Gonzales 1961 Literary, Carmen Guerrero-Nakpil 1964 Journalism, General Carlos P. Romulo 1971, Fernando Amorsolo 1961 Visual Arts, Ramon G. Davide 1994 agriculture, and so on.

The award was discontinued in 1993 after 32 years and replaced through a new executive order, No. 236, by eight new ranks of decorations. It was assumed by the Order of the Knights of Rizal which comes in a smaller entirely different medal, still a presidential civilian award of the eight and last rank level. The first rank award was called the Quezon Service Cross.

The medal consisted of three main parts: a circular sun with 32 rays with central discs front and back, a circular green wreath and a 50 inch blue ribbon that goes around the neck.

The medal was in gilt, weighed 200 grams and measured 90 mm in diameter. The wreath of leaves measured 25 mm in diameter and the ribbon was 31-32 inches in length. The 32 sun rays consisted of three types: eight larger and longer rays measuring 28 mm, 16 smaller 20 mm rays, and eight wider 20 mm rays with an X design. The obverse view showed a round disc measuring 36 mm in diameter with red band inscribed with “PRO PATRIA” on top and “JOSE RIZAL” at the bottom with a centrally placed Rizal Bust (20 mm height) facing left in gilt.

The reverse view showed another round disc measuring 42 mm in diameter with a round blue band inscribed “REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES” and centrally located RP seal in red, white and blue enamel. The engraver was inscribed Zamora & Sons at the bottom.

I acquired this medal in 2014 from an auction of the Philippine Numismatic Antiquarian Society in Manila. A similar medal was on display at the National Library in Manila, which I saw in 2011.



Obverse View Reverse View
Republic of the Philippine Civilian Decoration
The Rizal Pro Patria Medal

OKOR COMMEMORATIVE COIN MEDAL 2015 (Singson Medal):

This coin medal was introduced during the OKOR 20th International Assembly on February 19-22, 2015 at the Heritage City of Vigan. It was the first commemorative coin ever made to honor the event and its participants from all over the world. The Supreme Commander, Sir Jeremias “Jerry” Singson, KGCR, said that it was his idea and design and was approved by the council.

This distinctive coin medal was round with a smooth rim, weighed 37.6 grams, measured 43 mm in diameter and was made of yellow copper. The obverse view showed an outer band with the inscription “20th INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY” on top and in smaller letters at the bottom “Heritage City of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippines 19-22 Feb. 2015”. A Rizal bust facing left was in the center, measuring 26 mm in height, with the inscription “Jose Rizal”. The reverse view showed the centrally located OKOR Seal with the inscription around the top, “KNIGHTS OF RIZAL” and at the bottom “MANILA 1951 PHILIPPINES”.

About 1000 medals were produced. Of the sets I acquired, one double was silver plated in Meycawayan, Bulacan and another set, gold plated 14 K. They will be on exhibit at the CMA Gallery (the future Casa de Rizal Museum) in St. Louis Missouri.

The coin medals were presented in two ways, the single in a red velor cloth lined flip-box measuring 92 x 72 x 40 mm and the double with a red box measuring 62 x 102 x 38 mm. I called it Singson Medal because he created it.



Obverse View



Reverse View

OKOR 20th International Commemorative Coin 2015

RIZAL BUST IN CAST IRON:

I found this old artifact from a collector dealer in Manila. It was a little worn with some bits of paint missing, but I liked it. With a little touch-up and restoration, I placed it in an improvised shadow box frame for display. Color photos were taken. Provenance and artist could not be identified at this time.

The figure showed the bust profile of Dr. Jose P. Rizal facing right in an overcoat weighing three (3) pounds and measuring 16.5 x 13 inches, with black paint for the hair, eyebrows and coat, gold for the face and red for the collar.



DR. JOSE P. RIZAL
Cast Iron Bust

Fryderyk Franciszek Chopin

22 February or 1 March 1810 – 17 October 1849

By
Kathy Skelton

Fryderyk Chopin was the only son of Nicolas Chopin (a Frenchman from Lorraine, who emigrated to Poland in 1787), and Justyna Krzyżanowska. He had an elder sister, Ludwika (1807–1855), and two younger sisters, Izabela (1811–1881) and Emilia (1812–1827).

As a child prodigy, Chopin may have had some piano instruction from his mother, but his first professional music tutor, from 1816 to 1821, was Wojciech Żywny. Chopin's elder sister Ludwika also took lessons from Żywny, and occasionally played duets with her brother. The seven-year-old Chopin began giving public concerts, and in 1817 he composed two polonaises. Chopin's next work, *Polonaise in A-flat Major* - dedicated to Żywny, was his earliest surviving musical manuscript. From September 1823 - 1826, Chopin attended the Warsaw Lyceum. In May 1825 he performed his own improvisation and part of a concerto by Moscheles. The success of this concert led to an invitation to give a recital before Tsar Alexander I, who was visiting Warsaw; the Tsar presented Chopin with a diamond ring.

During the years of 1824-1828, Chopin spent vacations away from Warsaw. He visited Berlin with a family friend, attending and enjoying concerts by Carl Zelter, Felix Mendelssohn, and other celebrities. On a return trip in 1829, he was a guest of Prince Antoni Radziwill (governor of the Grand Duchy of Posen). For the prince, and his daughter, Wanda, he composed his *Introduction and Polonaise Brillante in C Major for Cello and Piano*.

Chopin's successes as a composer and performer opened the door to Western Europe for him, and on 2 November 1830, he set out, "into the wide world, with no very clearly defined aim, forever." With his friend, Woyciechowski, he headed for Austria, intending to go on to Italy. Later that month, in Warsaw, the November 1830 Uprising broke out, and Woyciechowski returned to Poland to enlist. Chopin, now alone in Vienna, was nostalgic for his homeland. In September 1831 he learned, while travelling from Vienna to Paris, that the uprising had been crushed. He would never return to Poland, thus becoming one of many expatriates of the Polish Great Emigration. In France, Chopin used the French versions of his given names, and after receiving French citizenship in 1835, he traveled on a French passport. However, Chopin never considered himself to be French, despite his father's ancestry, and always saw himself as a Pole.

In Paris, Chopin found opportunities to exercise his talents and achieve celebrity. Thanks to an introduction to the wealthy Rothschild banking family, he was earning a handsome income teaching piano to affluent students from all over Europe. This freed him from the strains of public concert-giving, which he disliked. During his years in Paris he was to become acquainted with, amongst others, Hector Berlioz, Ferdinand Hiller, Heinrich Heine, Eugène Delacroix, and Alfred de Vigny. He formed a friendship with Franz Liszt and was admired by many of his musical contemporaries, including Robert Schumann

In 1836, at a party hosted by Liszt's mistress, Chopin met the French author George Sand (real name: Aurore Dupin). Chopin initially felt an aversion to Sand, and wrote, "What an unattractive person la Sand is. Is she really a woman?" However, by the end of June 1838, Chopin and Sand had become lovers. In 1847 Chopin quietly ended their ten-year relationship following an angry correspondence which, in Sand's words, made "a strange conclusion to nine years of exclusive friendship."

He was financially supported by his admirer Jane Stirling, who also arranged for him to visit Scotland in 1848. Through most of his life, Chopin suffered from poor health; he died in Paris in 1849, probably of tuberculosis.

Chopin's disease and the cause of his death have since been a matter of debate. His death certificate gave the cause as tuberculosis, and his physician, Jean Cruveilhier, was then the leading French authority on this disease. Other possibilities have included cystic fibrosis, cirrhosis, and an alpha 1-antitrypsin deficiency.

The funeral, held at the Church of the Madeleine in Paris, was delayed almost two weeks, until 30 October. Entrance was restricted to ticket holders as many people were expected to attend. In fact many arrived from as far as London, Berlin and Vienna without invitations and were excluded. Mozart's Requiem was sung at the funeral. The funeral procession to Père Lachaise Cemetery was led by the aged Prince Czartoryski. At the graveside, the Funeral March from Chopin's Piano Sonata No. 2, was played.

Chopin's tombstone, featuring the muse of music, Euterpe, weeping over a broken lyre, was designed and sculpted by Clésinger. The expenses of the funeral and monument, in the amount of five thousand francs, were covered by Jane Stirling, who also paid for the return of Chopin's sister Ludwika to Warsaw. Ludwika took with her, in an urn, Chopin's heart, preserved in alcohol. She also took to Poland a collection of 200 letters from Sand to Chopin; after 1851 these were returned to Sand, who seems to have destroyed them.



50 z obv.



50 z rev.



1988 Polish Banknote obv.



1988 Polish Banknote rev.



Great Comp Bronze obv.



Great Comp Bronze rev.



2003 Liberia Gold obv.



2003 Liberia Gold rev.



2005 Polish obv.



2005 Polish rev.



2009 Polish Banknote obv.



2009 Polish Banknote rev.



2010 Niue Island obv.



2010 Niue Island rev.



2010 Tuvalu obv.



2010 Tuvalu rev.



2014 Niue Island obv.



2014 Niue Island rev.



Bronze Rectangle 1 sided

New Challenges

One numismatic area that provides several levels of collecting is Commemorative Half Dollars. This area is divided into classic (1892-1954) and Modern (1982-). While both feature numerous price points, this article will focus on the classics.

One collecting method available to the budget collector is to form a collection based on monetary ranges. For example: purchase the coins in the under one hundred range, then those under two hundred, etc.

There are 48 types in the classical collection. You could expand this by including examples for multiple years, since several of the series were issued for multiple years, example the Oregon Trail Memorial (1926 – 1939). Three mints were used: Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver. Your collection could ensure that each mint is represented.

Commemorative half dollars in uncirculated condition are available in these monetary ranges:

| Dollar Range | Number |
|----------------|--------|
| Under \$100 | 10 |
| \$101 - \$200 | 16 |
| \$201 - \$300 | 12 |
| \$301 - \$500 | 6 |
| \$501 - \$1000 | 2 |
| Over \$1000 | 2 |



Coins in the under \$ 100 range include:

Arkansas Centennial, Booker T.

Washington Memorial, California Pacific

International Exposition, Long Island

Tercentenary, Monroe Doctrine Centennial, Pilgrim Tercentenary, American

Sesquicentennial, Stone Mountain, Washington/Carver and Columbian Exposition.

One plan would be to use a \$100 a month budget to purchase one coin each month for ten months and then one coin every two months for thirty-two months then increase the months between purchases until all the coins were obtained. This plan also allows stopping if your interest in the series declines or you have reached the limit you wish to spend.

No matter when you stop you will have a nice collection that you can be proud of and can display to your friends.

Reflections on Some Charter Members of the Missouri Numismatic Society

By
Jim Moores
Life Member, MNS

As collectors of numismatic items, we all have an interest in the beauty and history that surround our collections. In a similar vein, we can learn much from some of the more historical aspects of our hobby, and especially the earliest days of our Missouri Numismatic Society. The personalities who founded our Society, who established the governing structure, and who placed strong emphasis on numismatic education developed a legacy for our club that has guided the MNS for over 75 years.

The Missouri Numismatic Society was founded in a meeting room at the Melbourne Hotel in mid-town St. Louis on February, 15, 1938. The principal officers elected at that initial gathering were Art Kelley, President; Eric P. Newman, Vice-President and Secretary; and C.W. (Carl) Lounsberry, Treasurer. These early stalwarts of our Society were men of numismatic stature in the St. Louis community, collectors who shared numismatic knowledge and wanted to establish and lead an organization that emphasized numismatic education while at the same time recognizing the importance of commercial activity as it contributed to enhancing numismatic collections.

Over the next two monthly meetings in early 1938, 40 charter members were assigned charter membership numbers through a random drawing. I would like to offer some insight and reflection on some of our founding charter members.

President Art Kelley was an oft overlooked numismatist of stature who figured prominently in numismatics at the local, regional, and even national level of our hobby. A jovial man with bushy eyebrows and graying hair, Kelley retired as a meat inspector for the City of St. Louis and opened a coin shop in St Louis' old gaslight square district. According to Eric Newman, the shop became a gathering spot for local collectors who wanted to share knowledge of their collecting interests. The coin shop continued into the mid-1960s.

Kelley was obviously interested in promoting the growth of the MNS. In fact, at the December 1938 Christmas meeting, Kelley agreed to donate a set of 1938 proof coins to any member bringing 5 new members to the January 1939 meeting of the Society.

Art Kelley was also instrumental in founding the regional 13-state Central States Numismatic Society, attending organizational meetings and being elected their first president. His continued involvement on the regional scene resulted in early joint overtures and meetings between the MNS in St. Louis and The Heart of

America Numismatic Association in Kansas City. Nationally, Kelley was a founding member of the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG), a professional dealers group that is still recognized as the preeminent professional association in our hobby.

Art Kelley's wife, Leona Kelley, was one of three women charter members of the MNS. Mrs. Kelley shared Art's interest in numismatics, and worked diligently with him at their coin shop. Leona was a gracious host at early collector gatherings in the shop, attended MNS monthly meetings with her husband, and displayed her business acumen and knowledge of numismatics, especially in later years behind the counter of Kelley's coin shop. Mrs. Kelley was awarded an engraved plaque by the MNS on the occasion of her 40th year of membership in 1978.

Carl Lounsberry was the first elected MNS Treasurer, and he continued to play a prominent role in the Society well into the 1970s. Lounsberry was a collector who never failed to share numismatic knowledge, and his displays and exhibits at club meetings were enjoyed by those in attendance. He also helped the MNS as their meager treasury struggled in the early years, and his business knowledge eventually directed them to a sounder financial footing. We'll probably never appreciate how much his \$5.00 obligation incurred on behalf of the Society meant at that early time. A sense of that obligation is reflected in how it was paid off - - two payments of \$1.50 and \$3.50, most of which was gathered by a literal passing of the hat. Upon payment, the MNS treasury reflected a balance on hand of \$1.85.

B. G. Johnson was a prominent St. Louis coin dealer who had established The St. Louis Stamp and Coin Company many years prior to the founding of the MNS. Johnson took an interest in a young Eric Newman, and, according to Newman, became his life-long friend and numismatic mentor.

Johnson acquired much of the numismatic cabinet belonging to the legendary Col. E. H. R. Green, including numismatic specimens that today are extreme numismatic rarities. Johnson also acquired all five specimens of the fabled 1913 Liberty Head Nickel from Green, and subsequently formed a partnership with Eric Newman in the ownership of these coins. Johnson continued to dispose of the Green collection in the early 1940s, allowing Eric Newman to purchase many examples from Green's cabinet, including Johnson's remaining interest in the 5 1913 Liberty nickels. Johnson, a man small in stature who by all accounts lived modestly, died on a St. Louis city streetcar while on his way to his coin business in 1946.

Art Thilking was an active member of MNS from its' founding until his death in the mid-1960s. A confirmed bachelor and World War 1 veteran, Thilking loved coin collecting and was a bit eccentric in his pursuit of objects that we might describe today as a general line of antiques. Art attended most MNS meetings

during this timeframe, and the club meeting auction records reflect that he continually bought and sold coins and medals at monthly club auctions.

Thilking's living quarters were many and varied. He rented several storefronts over the years on Olive Street in mid-town St. Louis, and lived in the back of the stores in very austere conditions. At one time, he, and his trove of collectibles and numismatic treasures, resided in the basement of the old Empress Theater movie house located near the Fox Theater.

As a point of disclosure, I credit Art Thilking with giving me my first two U. S. coins (an 1852 Large Cent and an 1855 Half Dime) and for encouraging me to learn more about our hobby when I was about 8 years old. In addition, Art likewise continually encouraged my father and I to attend MNS meetings, which we did and ultimately joined the Society. One vivid memory of Thilking's numismatic collections include seeing his multiple cigar boxes full of bust half dollars along with a small box containing rolls of uncirculated 1931-S Lincoln Cents.

Eric Newman, whose numismatic accomplishments and awards have been so well documented and reported, was the first secretary and vice-president of the MNS. Newman, who first became interested in numismatics and collecting in his early grammar school years, was an integral part of those early MNS years. In large part because of Eric's efforts and foresight, the organization grew into the dynamic coin society that it is today.

At those early meetings, and in those early years, Eric Newman was responsible for leading the development of the organization's governing structure. His early scholarly educational presentations were the bedrock of our current educational emphasis. And, the numismatic exhibits that he shared at early club meetings were the encouragement that other members needed to also share their numismatic treasures with like-minded numismatists.

Newman, like his fellow charter member Art Kelley, was very instrumental in the establishment of the Central States Numismatic Society, and served as their first secretary. He was awarded an Honorary Life Membership in MNS in 1958. Eric also was appointed to the U. S. Assay Commission, one of three MNS members during the Society's lifetime to have been afforded such a high honor.

Eric Newman credits MNS charter member B. G. Johnson with being his numismatic mentor. Likewise, Newman reported that Johnson continually challenged him to garner as much knowledge as possible about individual numismatic specimens. The results of these efforts, much like that of a student and their teacher, produced a lifetime of educational writings and a museum quality numismatic collection that will long be remembered and appreciated.

John Stevenson, a numismatist and collector, served the Society throughout the years in several capacities, including service as Secretary in the early years after

Eric Newman left this position. Stevenson had some wonderful collections of varying coin series that he willingly shared with the membership, and he always had time to share educational insights about most any area of numismatics. He likewise had a penchant for token and medal collecting, and relished the opportunity to “tell the story” through his collections of medallic art and trade tokens.

John Stevenson cherished numismatic books, and developed a research library that he used extensively for his educational presentations and for his personal hobby enjoyment. Stevenson also made it a point to engage and encourage younger members of the MNS. I personally can remember many encounters at club meetings in which he shared tidbits of numismatic knowledge that were of interest.

Stevenson, like his close friend Eric Newman, was appointed to the U. S. Assay Commission in 1958. It was an appointment that he cherished. John Stevenson was active in the MNS from its 1938 founding until his death in the early 1990s, an involvement that exceeded 50 years.

I hope that the vignettes about some of our founding members provided a little insight about our Society’s early years. It likewise may offer some clarity about the structure, operation, and educational emphasis of the present day MNS, along with some vision of what the future might offer for the Missouri Numismatic Society.

With the exception of B. G. Johnson, I had the pleasure and honor of knowing and attending club meetings with the founding members described in this Journal article. They were, without exception, numismatists and collectors who cared deeply about the hobby, and who took the time to share and nurture that interest in a young man – your Journal article author –who without their encouragement may not have stayed engaged in our wonderful hobby on a lifetime basis.

I would also sincerely like to recognize and thank Journal Editor Chris Sutter, long-time MNS club member and treasurer Russell Vogelsang, and the late club secretary Mrs. Bernice (Bink) Stevenson for their efforts in locating, storing, and preserving the early records of the Society. Without the invaluable information contained in meeting minutes about monthly meeting happenings, such as educational programs, exhibits, and auction sales, the history of the Missouri Numismatic Society would have been unavailable to future generations of collectors.

I would also like to thank MNS charter member Eric Newman for sharing early information about our Society that he remembered from those earliest years. Eric, at age 104, is our last surviving link to those founding years, and we have been truly blessed to have such a numismatic treasure counted among our membership for over 75 years.

Numismatic Quiz Answers

1. D. – Lincoln Cents. Due to a copper shortage during the critical war year of 1943, the treasury used zinc-coated steel to make cents.
2. C. – Pennies. The United States Mint made “cents” not “pennies”. That name was a carry-over to a time before we had a U.S. Mint and we used British money.
3. C. – Quarter. Throughout the entire colonial period the Spanish Dollar and its fractional parts circulated in this country. One real equaled 12 ½ cents and was known as a bit. A quarter of a dollar thus became known as two bits.
4. B. – Susan B. Anthony Dollar. The dollar was silver in color and about the size of a quarter, so in normal business transactions it was sometimes mistaken for a quarter.
5. B. – Half Cents. The half cent is the lowest face value coin struck by the United States. They were made from 1793 to 1857 (65 years). No quarter cents were ever made.
6. B. – Liberty Head (V) Nickels. V-Nickels and Five Dollar Gold pieces were about the same diameter. In early 1883, when the V-nickel first came out, they appeared without the words “CENTS” on the coin, merely using a large letter “V” which is the Roman numeral for “five”. Some of these coins were gold plated and passed for five dollar gold pieces.
7. A. – Buffalo (Indian Head) Nickels. This was the last U.S. circulating coin to NOT have “In God We Trust” on it. This coin was made until 1938.
8. A. – 2½ Dollar Gold piece. An eagle was a Ten Dollar gold piece, so one fourth or quarter would be the 2 ½ dollar gold piece.
9. C. – Dime. Originally minted in 1946, it is the dime we use today.
10. D. – Silver Three Cent piece. They were made from 1851 to 1873. They were the smallest U.S. silver coins made.

A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2014 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exonomia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

114. Obv. MISSOURI NUMISMATIC / SOCIETY / COINS FOR 75
YEARS / 1938-2013 / EDUCATION FRIENDSHIP

Rev. blank

Struck on 1938 Lincoln cent



115. Obv. GOOD FOR A 10 CUP OF COFFEE TA /
SAMBO'S / ANYWHERE / ST. LOUIS, MO.

Rev. WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS / IS A/
GOOD 10 /CUP OF COFFEE / Sambo's has it



116. Obv. PRESENTED FOR EXCELLENCE
* INFORMATION & BUSINESS SERVICES

OWNERSHIP * COMMITMENT – DISCIPLINE EXECUTION

In the center: AB Eagle

Rev. DREAM **** PEOPLE **** CULTURE ****

NORTH AMERICAN ZONE

In the center: ABInBev



117. Obv. ABInBev / IBS / INFORMATION AND BUSINESS
SERVICES / ALL IN! / NORTH AMERICAN ZONE

Rev. AB



Numismatic Reflections on the Great Depression

*By
Michael Pfefferkorn*

Let me introduce you to the Great Depression. Its roots go back to the end of World War I. The era following the cessation of hostilities is known as the “Roaring Twenties.” Like the term “Gay Nineties,” the term “Roaring Twenties” hides the hardships that lay under the façade of prosperity and progress.

The end of fighting in World War I on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918 began major shifts in the world’s economies. The impact on all of the world’s powers – victors and defeated – was beyond anyone’s comprehension. (It should be remembered that the 1921 Liberty Head Silver Dollar (Peace) was actually a commemorative for signing the peace treaty between the United States and Germany.)

Several flaws in the 1920’s economy were hidden by the prosperity and wealth which the United States gained by the 1918 victory. The United States remained isolationist even though it had become the center of world finance.

1. War reparations took on the appearance of a shell game with the United States loaning money to pay the reparations to the victors who became increasingly indebted to the United States. It also contributed to the German economic collapse of 1923.
2. Farmers overinvested in property and machinery during the Great War. The end of the war resulted in a drop in demand for agricultural goods. Europeans returned home to rebuild their own countries and provide their own agricultural labor. There were no longer soldiers to provide excessive demand for food and other necessities. By 1929, fifty percent of American farmers did not own the land they plowed.
3. Veterans returned to a country with few jobs available. The defense industry was no longer needed and was in the process of being dismantled. The transition from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy takes years not months. Jobs previously held by soldiers were now held by others. Veterans would have to wait until the 1930’s for their wartime bonuses
4. Union membership declined drastically. This affected real income for many households.

5. “Boom or bust!” became part of the American psychology, e.g. oil in Oklahoma and housing in Florida. Such optimism led to the great stock market crash of 1929. (Compare this to the recent housing market collapse and the resulting recession.)
6. The 1920’s also revealed resistance to the Federal law. Prohibition, in particular, was romanticized and furthered the creation of organized crime syndicates.

The numismatic drama of the Great Depression did not show itself so much in additions as in deletions.

The size of U.S. currency was reduced in 1928. Only two designs of regular circulation coinage were changed: the Indian / Buffalo nickel to Jefferson’s portrait in 1938 and the replacement of the Standing Liberty quarter design with Washington’s portrait in 1932. (The latter was actually a commemorative coinage later retained as a standard design.) The 1930’s saw the end of National Bank Notes and Gold Certificates; however, Silver Certificates, Treasury Notes and Federal Reserve Notes survived. Silver coinage retained earlier designs but remained at low levels of production. Lower denomination coins became the standard of exchange. In 1934 gold coinage was seized by the government.

The following deletions were notable to any collector:

- One cent: no S (San Francisco) mint coinage 1932 – 1934
- Five cent: none dated 1932 – 1933, no P (Philadelphia) mint 1931, no D (Denver) mint 1931, no S mint 1934
- Ten cent: none dated 1932 – 1933
- Twenty-five cent: none dated 1931, 1933, no D mint 1930, no S mint 1934
- Fifty Cent: none dated 1930 – 1932, no P mint 1933, no D mint 1933
- One dollar: none dated 1929 – 1933, no D mint 1935, none minted in silver (.77349 oz. AR) 1936 – present

GOLD COINAGE

- 2.50 dollar: only struck 1929 P, discontinued afterwards
- 5 dollar: since 1916 only struck 1929 P, none afterwards
- 10 dollar: only ones struck 1930 S, 1932 P, 1933 P
- 20 dollar: 1929 no D or S, 1930 no P or D, 1931 no S, 1932 no D or S, 1933 not released

PAPER CURRENCY

Our paper currency underwent numerous and erratic changes during the Depression Era. The following are the signatures found on most of the notes of this period:

- W.O Woods-A.W. Mellon: January 18, 1929 – February 2, 1930
- W.O Woods-Ogden L. Mills: February 13, 1932 – March 3, 1933
- W.O Woods-W.H. Wooden: March 4, 1933 – May 1, 1933
- W.A. Julian-W.H. Wooden: June 1, 1933 – December 31, 1933
- W.A. Julian-Henry Morgenthau, Jr.: January 1, 1934 – July 22, 1945

The last Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasury of the U.S. served such a lengthy period that it is difficult to distinguish between the currency of the Depression vs. the currency of World War II.

National Currency became obsolete on May 20, 1935. These were issued with the name of the Federal Reserve Bank written out on the note. They bore a brown seal and were issued in the denominations of \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00 and \$100.00. United States Notes, also known as Treasury Notes, were issued in denominations of \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00. They bore a red seal. Depression issues were the series 1928A – 1928C.

Gold Certificates were primarily issued with 1928. The denominations were \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00, \$5,000.00, \$10,000.00 and \$100,000.00. The \$10.00 and \$20.00 were also issued as series 1928A. The \$500.00 was also issued as series 1934. The \$1,000.00 was issued as series 1934 and 1934A.

Federal Reserve Notes are the most common notes known to us. The early brown seal was discontinued in July, 1935. There was no issue of green seal until 1963. Depression issues include the following \$5.00: 1928-1934A; \$10.00: 1928-1928C, 1934-1934A; \$20.00: 1928-1928C, 1934-1934A; \$50.00: 1928-1934A; \$100.00: 1928-1934A.

Silver certificates were issued in denominations of \$1.00 (1928A-1928E, 1934, and 1935-1935A), \$5.00 (1934-1934A) and \$10.00 (1933-1933A, 1934-1934A).

United States Notes were issued in denominations of \$1.00 (1928), \$2.00 (1928A-1928D) and \$5.00 (1928-1928C).

Several events are pertinent. The most obvious is the stock market collapse which did not occur on a single day. It came in waves of October 24th, October 29th and November 13th, 1929. The Bonus Army marched on Washington D.C. and settled in protest from May 29-July 28, 1932. The protest was eventually

broken up under the military leadership of Douglas MacArthur. The failed protest was a demand for full payments of bonuses promised to the veterans when they returned home after World War I. On January 31, 1934, Roosevelt proclaimed the value of the dollar at 59.06 cents. Later adjustments would set the value of gold at thirty-five dollars an ounce.

The real life impact pitted man not only against economic forces but forces of nature as well. This is the era of the great Mississippi River floods and the Dust Bowl. The U.S. economy was unable to match the needs of the general public. Periodically, unemployment would rise to twenty-five percent. Homes and farms were lost to banks which had no market for them. Crops could be grown but sold only at a price less than the shipping costs. Poverty showed itself by soup kitchens in urban areas.

Some of the numismatic side effects came from attempts to relieve and reform existing laws. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), founded on March 31, 1933, necessitated a token system for each of the various camps. Responsibility for the social services fell heavily upon the states and local communities. Without income from property and income taxes the solution for all but one state was the sales tax. The result was the introduction of the sales tax token. In the state of Washington such early tokens were made from thin slivers of wood-the ancestor of the wooden nickel. Local money substitutes added an unusual face to numismatics. The 1930's ended most token economies with the exception of coal mining companies. The end of Prohibition, however, brought the tavern token to life which served much the same purpose as the earlier saloon token.

Excerpt from a planned talk to the Missouri Numismatic Society.

Marc Antony's Legionary Denarii

*By
Chip Vaughn*

For ancient coin collectors, among the most recognizable and historically important coins are the Legionary Denarii of Marc Antony.

After the assassination of Julius Caesar, the Second Triumvirate of Rome was formed. Octavian, Marc Antony and Marcus Lepidus came to a legal agreement which allowed them to step in and fill the power vacuum caused by the death of Caesar.

Their first order of business was to defeat the faction of assassins and conspirators led by Marcus Junius Brutus and Gaius Cassius Longinus. After two years of fighting, Brutus and Cassius were finally defeated at the Battle of Philippi in October of 42 BC. Six years later, in 36 BC, Lepidus was expelled from the Triumvirate leaving Antony and Octavian as the two most powerful men in the Roman world. Antony took control of the east (Greece, Asia, Syria and Egypt), Octavian took the west (Spain, Gaul, Africa and Italy).

Since the legal arrangement for the triumvirate expired at the end of ten years (in 33 BC), 32 BC turned into a year of political posturing and preparation for what was to be the final war of the Roman Republic.

When Antony began having an affair with Cleopatra, Octavian spread rumors that Antony's plans were to give the Roman Empire to her and move the capitol to Cleopatra's palace in Alexandria, Egypt. When Antony divorced his wife Octavia (Octavian's sister) to marry Cleopatra, Octavian convinced the Roman Senate to declare war on Cleopatra knowing that Antony would side with her.

Octavian and Anthony each raised armies of approximately 200,000 men.

Leg XXIII In order to pay his soldiers, Antony used silver from Cleopatra's treasury to mint hundreds of thousands of denarii. He decided to honor his troops by minting each denarius to bear the name of one of the 23 regular legions under his command or of two other special units - the praetorian cohorts (his personal bodyguard) and the cohort of speculatores (the spies, dispatchers, lookouts and special agents).

These denarii were most likely produced in 32 and 31 BC at Antony's winter headquarters at Patrae (Patras, Greece) just before the Actian campaign. Some of the denarii give the name as well as the number of the legion honored. These coins all have a lower silver content than the standard of the time. As a result they were rarely hoarded and were heavily circulated. They are often found in very worn condition.

The regular obverse of each denarius was struck with the abbreviation "**ANT AVG**", Antonius Augur (refers to the religious office of Augur held by Antony). Then a Praetorian galley advancing right, with a sceptre tied with a fillet on its prow. Below the ship is the legend "**III VIR RPC**" Triumvir Reipublicae Constituendae (This refers to the three men for the reconstitution of the republic - the official title of the Second Triumvirate formed in November 43 BC between Marc Antony, Octavian and Lepidus with the objective to combat the assassins of Caesar.)

The reverses were struck with Aquila (the Roman Eagle) between two legionary standards. Below was the legend "**LEG**" (Legio - Legion) along with the number of the legion being honored in Roman numerals. In this example – **LEG IX** (Legion Nine)

Collectors of the Legionary Denarii, of course, try to assemble a complete set of all of the legions from **LEG I** through **LEG XXIII** along with the two special units : The CHORTIVM PRAETORIARVM and the CHORTIS SPECVLATORTVRM.

Advanced collectors also may want to obtain the rarer examples of the denarii of legions with their names as well as their numbers. Such as **LEG XII ANTIQVAE** or **LEG XVII CLASSICAE**.

Unfortunately for Marc Antony, all the denarii he struck were not able to buy him victory at Actium. Even though the troops and the fleet of ships under the control of Antony and Cleopatra outnumbered Octavian's forces, they were soundly defeated. Octavian, with the help of his general, Marcus Agrippa, proved to be better tacticians. When Antony's fleet appeared to be outmaneuvered, Cleopatra fled back to her palace in Alexandria. She was soon followed by Antony after most of his troops surrendered to Octavian.

Octavian pursued them to Egypt, and as soon as Antony realized his cause was hopeless, he fell on his sword as was the custom for vanquished rulers. Shortly afterwards, Cleopatra also committed suicide by allowing herself to be bitten by a poisonous snake.

Bookmarks

By
Guy Coffee

2015 North American Coins & Prices: A guide to U.S., Canadian and Mexican coins by David C. Harper. 24th ed. Iola, WI: Krause Publications, [2014] ©2014. 743 p.: ill. (ISBN 9781440241666; \$17.22).

Guide Book of United States Coins by Kenneth Bressett. Deluxe ed. Official Red Book series. Atlanta, GA: Whitman Publishing 2015. 1,504 p. (ISBN 0794843077: \$49.95)

Guide Book of United States Coins by R. S. Yeoman, et al. 69th ed. Official Red Book series. Atlanta, GA: Whitman Publishing 2015. 447 p.: color ill. (ISBN 9780794843052; \$12.00).

A Guide Book of United States Type Coins by Q. David Bowers. 2d Ed. Atlanta, GA: Whitman Publishing 2015.

The Official 2014 Blackbook Price Guide to United States Coins by Marc Hudgeons and Tom Hudgeons, Jr. 52d ed. NY: House of Collectibles/Random House Reference, 2013. (ISBN 9780375723483; \$5.14).

The Official 2015 Price Guide to World Coins by Marc Hudgeons and Tom Hudgeons. 18th ed. NY: House of Collectibles/Random House Reference, ©2014. vi, 551 p. : ill. (ISBN 023275723684; \$8.99)

The Shipwrecks & Their Coins, v.6 The 1733 Spanish Treasure Fleet by Ernie Richards. W. Palm Beach, FL: En Rada Publications, 2015. This volume sells for \$10.00 plus \$1.50 p/p. It can be ordered from EN RADA Publications, POB 1698, W. Palm Beach FL 33402-1698 and also at the websites of New World Treasures, Sedwick Coins and Workman's Books.

United State Early Half Dollars Die Varieties, 1794-1836 by Donald L. Parsley and Al C. Overton. Marrieta, CA: Donald L. Parsley, ©2013. xxx, 702 p : ill. Order by sending check or money order to Donald Parsley, 23833 Jonathan Pl., Murrieta, CA 92562.

Mr. Coffee is a member of the Manhattan Coin Club and the American Numismatic Association (Member #313260). He can be reached at guycoffee@hotmail.com

Always Follow Good Advice!

By
C. Joseph Sutter

This year I yielded to the advice of my many readers, especially my wife, and “got the heck out of here” to research this article. I had been asked many times if foreign coins were a good investment or did they at least provide a challenge to the average American collector? To find the answer to this and to see if my phone had service from St. Louis to Colorado, I attended the American Numismatic Association’s Summer Seminar.



While looking through the course catalog one class spoke to me and said that it had the answers I sought: Mexican Coins 1810 – 1920. While I had my doubts that the instructor, Ricardo de Leon Tallavas, had any knowledge about Mexican coins since his name sounds Irish, I put my doubts aside and signed up.

It turns out Mr. de Leon is a recognized authority on Mexican coins. I know this for a fact since I heard several people say “Hi Ricardo” when they saw him. I also found out that his name was not Irish and that he is from Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico, who knew? Pop quiz: do you know what “Tallavas” in his name indicates?

When I say that he is an authority I must mention that this does not appear to be very hard since Mexico has only been coining precious metals since 1535, a short 480 years. In that time they only used fourteen mints, not counting the numerous other minting locations such as the back of a wagon during the revolution. As you can image there are not that many issues to worry about. When compared to what we American collectors have to worry about, 250 years and seven mints, the Mexican experience seems small.

I must warn you about the main problem with Mexican coins, the language barrier. While Mr. de Lean tried to portray the Mexican people as friendly and agreeable why did they use Spanish words on their coins! If they are so agreeable why didn’t they use English like the Canadians did?

However to be fair, since 1905 they have used “Estados Unidos Mexicanos” on their coins. This translates to “United States” and something else I could not find in my Google translation app. So at least I can still collect US coins even though they were made in Mexico.

Regarding the topic of suitability for American collectors, Mexican coins may not workout. American collectors are only interested in high mint state dollar sized coins. If you are looking for mint state examples of cleanly struck coins, Mexican coins may not be for you. In the time period we covered, the minting process was often done by

inexperienced people whose main purpose was to mint something. They did not worry about such things as: over dates, many coins show evidence of two dates, consistent images, common design elements such as an eagle with a snake in its mouth, were not always the same between two mints for the same year or keeping accurate or even inaccurate mintage records. The images shown in class had holed or repaired coins, numbers in the dates with one or more partially removed numbers beneath them. One example had a two with a four beneath it. This shows innovation since most over dates have the larger number over the smaller one. Clearly American collector's tastes are too sophisticated for these issues.



While I am on the subject, Mr. de Leon disagreed with the definition of the word “American”! To him use of the word to cover a small area within the land mass known as “North” and “South” “America” was simplistic. Of course this is coming from a native of a country that thought it was perfectly fine to use the U.S. eagle on its coinage!

American collectors like things easy. Mexican coins provide this by the elimination of worrying about grades. In many examples pristine uncirculated coins do not exist or exist in such small quantities that other collectors with bigger pockets take them off the market so we cannot have them. Some coins exist in such small quantities that finding an example in any grade is a challenge. Mr. de Leon stressed that during the revolution that started in 1910 the die engraver did what he could with the talents and equipment he had since he probably was not trained as an engraver and mintage equipment was made with whatever equipment was around. Maybe he was a jeweler who was asked politely to engrave the dies or be shot. Maybe the equipment was previously used to mine ore. One example was a coin issued by General Poncho Villa where the date was engraved by using a nail and the text was made with the flat tip of a screw driver.



American collectors also like things standardized, done the same way every time. Mr. de Leon showed us numerous examples where coins from the same mint in the same year would have slightly different designs. One common example was the



eagle with a snake in its mouth. This design is the obverse design on most coins issued during the time period covered by this class. However, minor variations are very common. The design may differ because the length of the snake may differ or the snake's head may point up on one coin and sideways on another. The idea of identifying these differences and cataloging or establishing their rarity (mintage figure) is impossible due to the number of variations involved.

The coins do not appear to be suitable for investment since they are priced in pesos. I do not have any pesos and I am guessing that most American collectors do not either. So, even if I wanted to buy one of these coins, where am going to find the pesos?

Unfortunately, I have to conclude that foreign coins are not a good investment and that they do not provide a challenge. While some might say that I have not done enough research to make this conclusion, I say "Wrong". I have done much more research than I usually do and more than most of my fellow citizens do before making political decisions.

If you are only reading this article to see if my cell phone worked, yes it did.

- Editor's note: I sat next to Mr. Sutter and I am wondering if we were in the same class! Ricardo's presentation contained numerous examples of historic coins that saw the events in the French Occupation and the 1910-1917 revolution. While it contained silver and gold items, the most interesting coins were some form of copper. Mr. Sutter did get the back of the wagon reference correct, some coins were minted on equipment that traveled with the revolutionary armies in a wagon. The die engravers would come out of the wagon and engrave the name of the town on the die and then somehow strike a coin. These coins were then given to the town people on "use or die" terms. With this history and since there were not any collectors on hand to save the coins it is wonder that any survive. By the way: why Mr. Sutter kept referring to Ricardo as Mr. de Leon in the article is beyond me. If you ever have a chance to meet Ricardo, and I hope you do, you will find him extremely easy going and will be on a first name basis immediately. Why I pay Mr. Sutter to write these article I'll never know!

2015 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

| <u>Exhibitor:</u> | <u>Title:</u> |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Chris Clark | Missouri Shell Tax Tokens |
| Carl Garrison | Morgan Dollars |
| Bill Leach | Masonic Money |
| Joe Lindell | Sousa and the Great War |
| Jerry Rowe | Digging 101 |
| Kathy Skelton | Musicians on Coins: Chopin |
| Chip Vaughn | Goddesses on Ancient Coins |
| YN's | |

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

- July 23 - 25, 2015** **The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 55th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- July 26, 2015 The Central Illinois Numismatic Society will hold its Summer Coin Show at the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Drive.
- August 11 - 15, 2015 The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org, for details).
- September 10 - 12, 2015 The Illinois Numismatic Association's 56th Coin & Currency Show will be held in Tinley Park, Illinois at the Tinley Park Convention Center.
- September 19, 2015** **The World Coin Club of Missouri's 2015 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.**
- October 4, 2015** **The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their 33rd Annual Fall Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
- October 10 - 11, 2015 The Johnson County Numismatic Society's 48th Annual Coin, Stamp and Card Show will be held in Lenexa, Kansas at the Lenexa Community Center, Pflumn Road at Santa Fe Trail Drive.
- October 15 - 17, 2015** **Silver Dollar & Rare Coin Exposition at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- October 24 - 25, 2015 The Ozarks' Coin Clubs Annual Fall Coin & Stamp Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Missouri Entertainment & Event Center (Ozarks Empire Fair Grounds E-Plex).
- November 18 – 22, 2015 The Professional Currency Dealers Association will hold the 31st Annual PCDA International Currency and Coin Convention in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Crowne Plaza Chicago O'Hare.
- January 7 – 10, 2016 The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 61th Annual FUN Show will be held in Tampa, Florida at the Tampa Convention Center.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| February 11 – 14, 2016 | The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 52th Annual Greater American Coin Fair – 3 Day Show in St. Louis at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel. Please see www.stlouiscoinclub.com for additional information. |
| March 3 -5, 2016 | The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Dallas, Texas at the Dallas Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details). |
| April TBA, 2016 | The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold their 34th Annual Spring Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois. |
| April 27 – 30, 2016 | The Central States Numismatic Society's 77th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center. |
| July 27 - 30, 2016 | The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 56th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza. |
| August 9- 13, 2016 | The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Anaheim, California at the Anaheim Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details). |
| January 5 – 8, 2017 | The Florida United Numismatists' (FUN) 62th Annual FUN Show will be held in Fort Lauderdale, Florida at the Fort Lauderdale Convention Center. |
| August 1 - 5, 2017 | The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Denver, Colorado at the Colorado Convention Center. (Consult the ANA website, www.money.org , for details). |

Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.

Ancient Coin Study Group

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the informal meetings of the Ancient Coinage Study Group. The ACSG is dues free and its meetings are open to the public. Information about the ACSG is available at meetings of either society.

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet auction services. The ready availability of inexpensive and good quality coins makes this an exciting time for the collector. Members of the ACSG can also aid novice collectors in developing collecting strategies.

Both advanced and novice collectors are also able to share their acquisitions with professional archaeologists and historians in an informal atmosphere. The "show and tell" sessions of our meetings offer the opportunity to identify "mystery coins" brought in by members and guests. Visitors should bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The ACSG meets six times per year on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at a variety of locations in the St. Louis area. Please make sure to check out our Facebook page for our meeting locations.

2015

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| September 17 | Michael Godier | Ancient Iconography on Medieval Coins |
| November 19 | Tony Albers | Travelling Mints of the Roman Empire: Part 2 |

2016

| | | |
|------------|------------------|---|
| January 21 | Darrell Angleton | Coinage of the Gallic Empire |
| March 17 | Chip Vaughn | Severn Coinage |
| May 19 | Ed Rataj | Eastern Successors to the Sestertius |
| July 21 | Steve Erdmann | Early Anglo Saxon Period Coins of Great Britain |

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club (W.C.C.) meets the second Sunday of each month (except in May) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Member's bourse begins at 1:15 p.m. followed by a brief business meeting at 2:15, concluding with an educational program, silent auction and bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is W.C.C., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

2016

| | | |
|--------------|------------------|--|
| January 10 | Joe Lindell | Medals of Special Interest |
| February 14 | Dan Burleson | Numismatic Quiz |
| March 13 | Kathy Skelton | Classical Composers on Foreign Coins |
| April 10 | Joel Anderson | Congo Memories |
| May 15* | Rob Kravitz | Introduction to Fractional Currency |
| June 12 | Mike Pfefferkorn | Fringe Numismatics |
| July 10 | Carl Garrison | All About Liberty Head Nickels (V Nickels) |
| August 14 | Norm Bowers | The Euro |
| September 11 | | Coin and Book Garage Sale |
| October 9 | | Show and Tell Day |
| November 13 | Roger Schmidt | Advertising Exonomia |
| December 11 | | The WCCOFMO Christmas Party |

* Third Sunday of the Month

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except in November and December, at 7:00 p.m. in the Creve Coeur American Legion Memorial Post 397. Doors open at 6:00 p.m.

The address is 934 E. Rue De La Banque, directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant. It is easily accessible by exiting eastbound from I-270 onto Olive Blvd. Visitors should turn left (north) onto New Ballas Rd. The next left should be taken at the end of one short block at the stop sign. At the top of the hill, the Legion Building is visible on the right. Park at the rear of the hall.

Members' bourse precedes the business meeting. A program auction and bourse follow.

For additional information or a membership application, write to: M.N.S., P.O. Box 410652, St. Louis MO 63141-0652 or see our website missourinumismaticsociety.org.

2015

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---|
| August 26 | Chip Vaughn | Hercules on Ancient Coins |
| September 23 | Mark Hartford | World Bank Notes |
| October 28 | Dennis Biersack | US Currency 1899 to present |
| November 18 ** | Joe Lindell | Teddy Roosevelt: President, Rough Rider and Friend of Numismatist |

2016

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| January 27 | Chris Sutter | U.S. Classic Commemorative Half Dollars |
| February 24 | | Member Roundtable |
| March 23 | Joel Anderson | Long Ago when We Were Fab |
| April 27 | Carl Garrison | All about the Liberty Head Nickel (V-Nickels) |
| May 25 | Mike Pfefferkorn | Coinage of President Hoover |
| June 22 | Kathy Skelton | Musicians on Coins - Chopin |
| July 28 * | Special Guest Speaker | |
| August 24 | Jim Moores | Numismatic Vignettes from Early MNS Meetings |
| September 28 | Phil Stangler | Investing in Silver and Gold |
| October 26 | Ron Kravitz | |
| November 16 ** | Joe Lindell | James Garfield: Our Assassinated President |

* *Coincides with Coin Show.*

** *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

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